Kurdistan Regional Government
Council of Ministers
Ministry of Education

Sunrise

Student's Book



Property of Ministry of Education

NOT FOR RESALE

8

Map of the Book



Madame Tussaud's



Science Museum



Harrods



Big Ben

London



Covent Garden



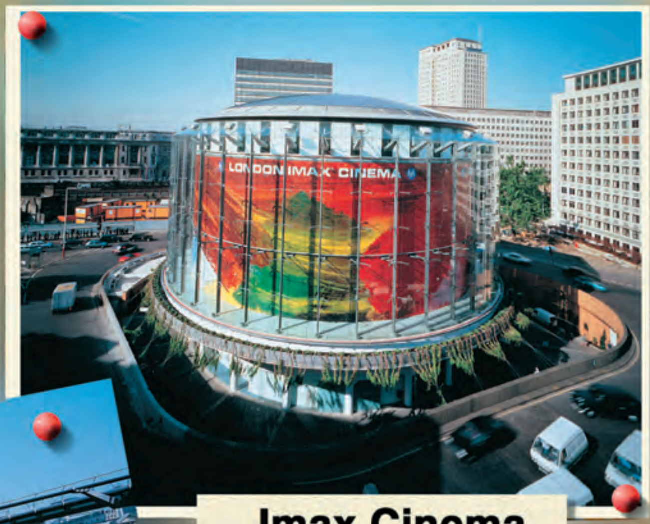
Trafalgar Square



Notting Hill Carnival



Camden Market



Imax Cinema


Millennium Bridge


St Paul's


n Eye


Tower of London


Globe Theatre

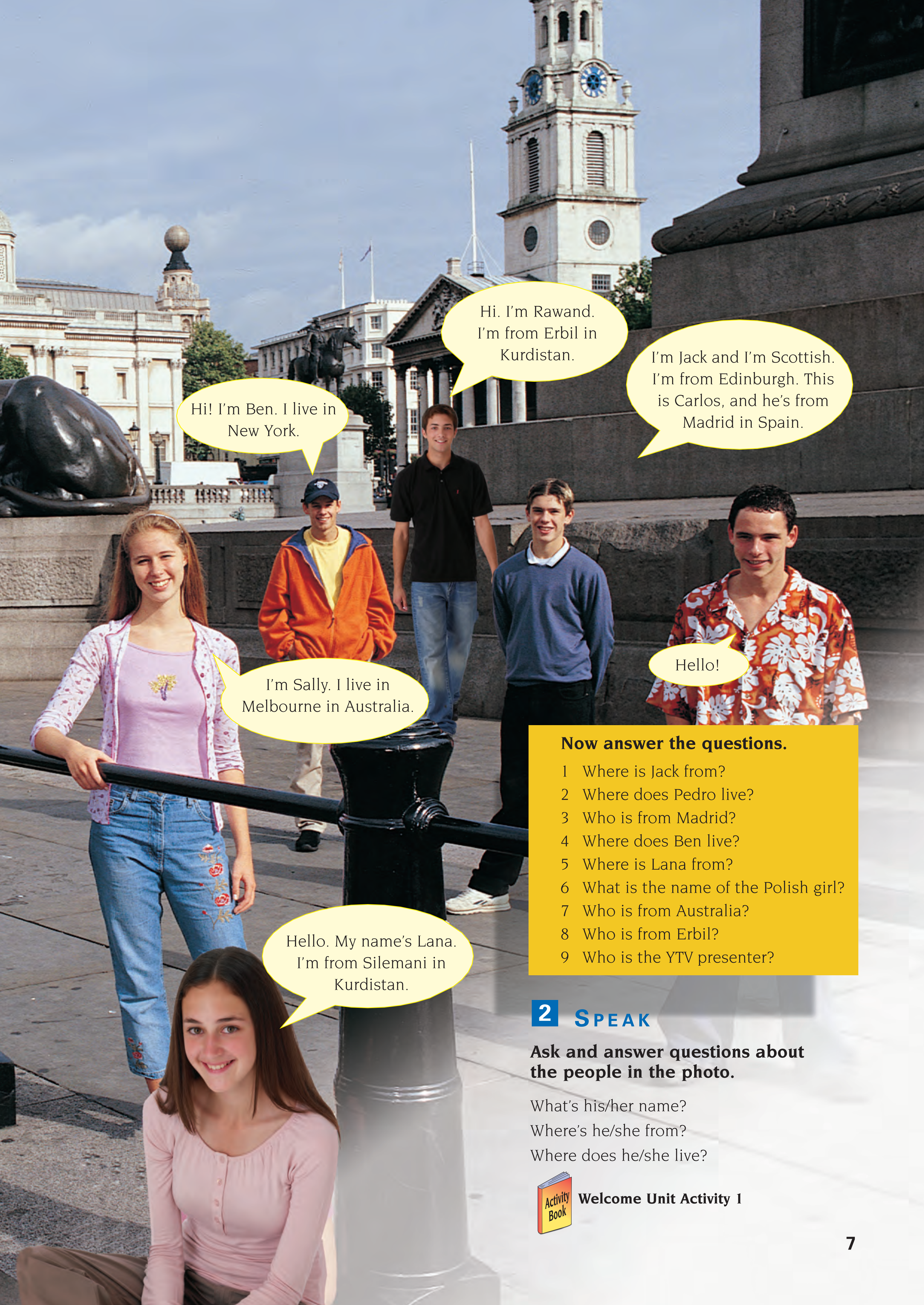

Monument


Regent's Canal

Meet everyone!

1 LISTEN AND READ





Now answer the questions.

1 Where is Jack from?
2 Where does Pedro live?
3 Who is from Madrid?
4 Where does Ben live?
5 Where is Lana from?
6 What is the name of the Polish girl?
7 Who is from Australia?
8 Who is from Erbil?
9 Who is the YTV presenter?

2 SPEAK

Ask and answer questions about the people in the photo.

What's his/her name?
Where's he/she from?
Where does he/she live?

Activity Book **Welcome Unit Activity 1**

LESSON 1 Look at those birds!

• Present simple • Adverbs of frequency

1 LISTEN AND READ



The YTV group are on a tour of London.

Sally Oh, look at those birds! Aren't they lovely?
Carol I hate them. I don't like pigeons at all.
Sally But they're great!
Jack So are you happy here in England, Sally?
Sally Well … yes – but I miss my family and the sunshine.
Jack It's sunny here today!
Sally Now, yes. But it often rains in London.
Carol That's not true!
Sally Well, the weather is better in Melbourne. It never rains in the summer there.
Jack Is Melbourne in the south of Australia?
Sally It's in the south-east.
Carol And what's it like?
Sally It's a beautiful city. It's near the sea and the mountains. There are usually lots of tourists.
Jack Is it a big city?
Sally Yes, it is. But London is bigger.
Carol And better?
Sally No, wetter!

True or false?

1 Carol likes pigeons.
2 Sally says it never rains in London.
3 She says it often rains in the summer in Melbourne.
4 Melbourne is in the north of Australia.
5 There are lots of tourists in Melbourne.
6 Melbourne is bigger than London.

2 SPEAK

Look at the chart and make sentences about London.

It always rains in the spring. It's often sunny in the autumn.

London	spring	summer	autumn	winter
rains	●●●●	●	●●●	●●●●
snows	●	❍	❍	●
is hot	●	●●	●	❍
is cold	●	●	●●	●●
is sunny	●●	●●●	●●	●

●●●● always ●●● usually ●● often
● sometimes ❍ never

3 Grammar File

Read.

Adverbs of frequency

always usually often sometimes never

It is **always** hot — *It is* + adverb + adjective

It **usually** snows — *It* + adverb + verb

Now rewrite these sentences with the correct adverb in the correct position.

London in the summer

It is cold. It snows. It is hot. It is sunny.

It is sometimes cold.

London in the autumn

It is hot. It rains. It is cold. It is sunny.

Listen and check.

4 Listen and Speak

Listen to Anna. How often does she do things?

●●●● always ●●● usually ●● often

● sometimes ❍ never



1 Wednesdays ●●



2 Fridays



3 Thursdays



4 Sundays



5 Saturdays

Talk about Anna.

Anna often goes riding on Wednesdays

Talk about your week.

I usually do my homework on Fridays.

Unit 1 Lesson 1 Activities 1–4

5 Sound File

Match the words in box A with their rhyming words in box B.

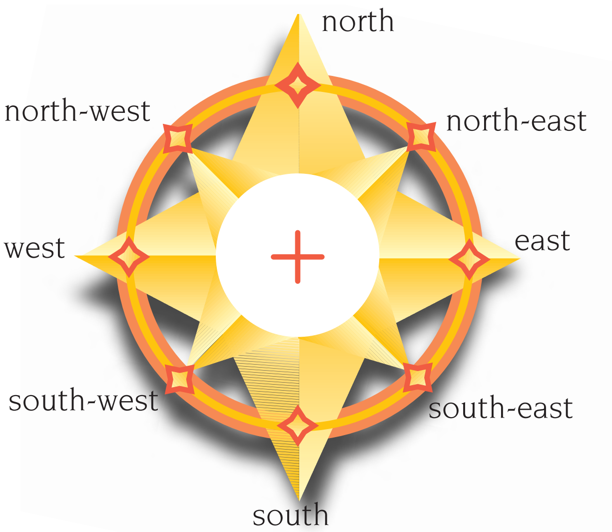
A		B	
better	cold	fourth	goes
hot	north	money	mouth
snows	south	old	wetter
sunny	true	what	too

better - wetter

Listen and check.

6 Speak and Write

Ask and answer questions about towns in your country.



Where's Sydney?

It's in the south-east.

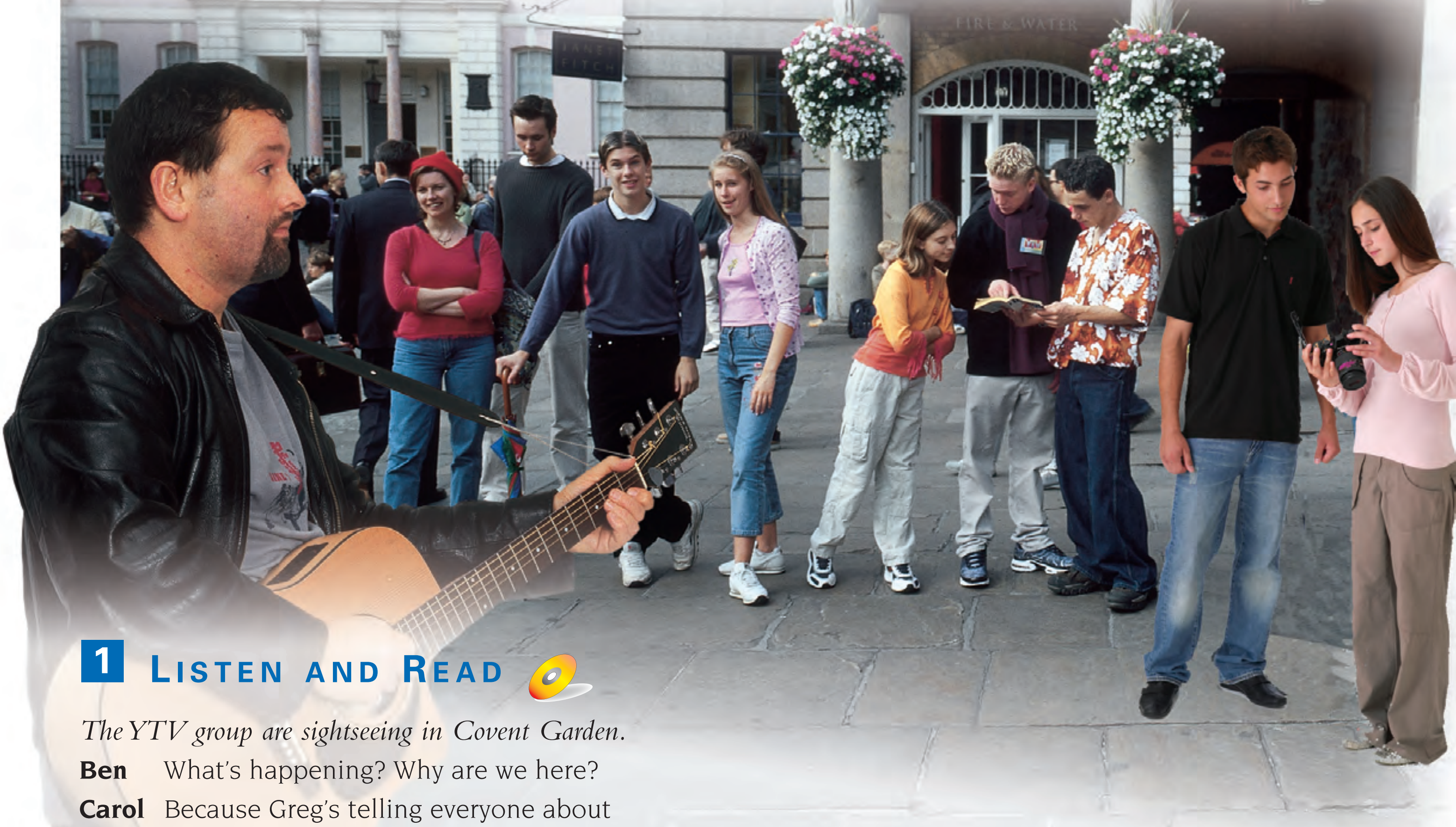
Now write five sentences about your own town.

Warsaw is in the centre of Poland. It is always cold in winter.

Unit 1 Lesson 1 Activities 5 and 6

LESSON 2 Why are we here?

• Present continuous



1 LISTEN AND READ

The YTV group are sightseeing in Covent Garden.

Ben What's happening? Why are we here?
Carol Because Greg's telling everyone about Covent Garden.
Ben Who's Greg?
Carol He's the tour guide. He's standing next to Ela. He's wearing a YTV badge.
Ben Oh, look at Rawand and Lana! What are they doing?
Carol I think Rawand's helping Lana with her camera because she wants to put in a new film. Ow!
Ben Why did you say 'ow!'?
Carol Because you're standing on my foot!
Ben Oh. I'm sorry. Hey, what's that man doing?
Carol Who do you mean? The musician?
Ben No, I'm talking about the tall man. He's standing behind the girl in the red hat. Is he helping her?
Carol No, he isn't helping her. He's putting his hand in her bag. I think he's taking her purse. Quick, let's stop him!
Ben He's running this way!

Match the questions with the answers.

1 Who is standing next to Ela?
2 Is Carlos wearing a YTV badge?
3 Why is Rawand helping Lana?
4 What is Ben doing when Carol says 'Ow!'?
5 Where is the tall man standing?
6 Why is the tall man putting his hand into the girl's bag?

a) Behind the girl in the red hat.
b) Because he wants to steal her purse.
c) Greg.
d) Because she wants to put in a new film.
e) No, he isn't.
f) He's standing on her foot.



2 Grammar

Why … ?	*Because* … (reason)
Why does Carol say 'Ow!'?	Carol says 'Ow!' **because** Ben is standing on her foot.
Why does Carol say 'Ow!'?	**Because** Ben is standing on her foot.

Write sentences using *Why* and *Because*.

1 You have got a new camera. *Why?*
It's my birthday. *Because*
2 You listen to music.
I like it.
3 You don't like sports.
I'm no good at them.
4 She is hungry.
She didn't have breakfast.
5 Rawand speaks English.
He learns it at school.

Activity Book **Unit 1 Lesson 2 Activities 1–3**

3 Speak and Listen

Who is the tall man? Why is he running? What happens next?

Now listen and see if you are right.

4 Speak and Write

Look at the photo of Covent Garden, and ask and answer questions about the YTV group. What are they doing/wearing, and where are they standing?

Where's Jack standing?

He's standing next to Sally.

Now ask questions about the other people in the picture.

What's the girl in the red hat doing?

She's watching the musician.

Write five sentences about what you can see in the photo.

Carlos is looking at the map.

5 Pronunciation

Listen and repeat. Mark the stress.

camera garden sightseeing video

6 Write

Look at the photo in the Welcome Unit on pages 6–7 and write a paragraph describing the people.

Paula is standing on the left. She is wearing a black trouser suit. She is holding a microphone in her right hand.

Activity Book **Unit 1 Lesson 2 Activities 4–7**

1 MAKING FRIENDS

LESSON 3 We're making a film.

• Question: *Whose?* • sequencing adverbs



1 LISTEN AND READ

Greg OK, everyone – come and meet Kate Dixon. She's a YTV director.

Kate Hi! I hope you're having a great time here in London! Now it's the actors' coffee break so I can tell you what we're doing. We're making a documentary for YTV about tourists in London. Today we're looking at a problem for some tourists – pickpockets.

Carlos Excuse me, what are 'pickpockets'?

Kate Pickpockets steal things from people's pockets and bags. They're a problem in lots of cities.

Carol What exactly do *you* do? I mean, what's the director's job?

Kate The director is in charge of the documentary. First, I plan the documentary. Next, I choose the actors. Then, we film the documentary. After that, I watch the documentary and make changes. Finally, I make sure that it isn't too expensive. Hey, Greg, you're drinking my coffee!

Greg Are you sure it's yours?

Kate I know it's mine.

Greg You're right! It's got sugar in it. Yuk!

Now answer the questions.

1 What is Kate Dixon's job?
2 What is Kate's film about?
3 What do pickpockets do?
4 Whose coffee is Greg drinking?
5 Whose coffee doesn't have sugar in it?

2 GRAMMAR

Sequencing adverbs
First, I plan the documentary.
Next, I choose the actors.
Then, we film the documentary.
After that, I watch it.
Finally, I make sure it isn't too expensive.

Grammar Summary page 99

3 LISTEN AND WRITE

Listen to an interview with Carlos and number a–e in the correct order.

a) ______ he gets dressed.
b) ______ he has breakfast.
c) __1__ his alarm wakes him up.
d) ______ he has a shower.
e) ______ he phones his family.



Put the sentences in the right order and complete with *First, Next, Then, After that, Finally*.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR OWN FILM



a) ______ rehearse the film and make sure everyone knows what to do.
b) ______ plan your film carefully and choose the actors.
c) ______ record the film and show it to your friends.
d) ______ think of a story. And keep it simple!
e) First choose a good video camera and learn how to use it.

4 Speak and Write

In pairs, tell each other how *you* start *your* day. Now write about your partner.

Unit 1 Lesson 3 Activity 1

5 Vocabulary

Match the words for jobs with the definitions.

1 The director ...
2 The scriptwriter ...
3 The cameraman ...
4 The producer ...
5 The actors ...
6 The stuntmen and women ...

a) has the camera and shoots the film.
b) play the different parts.
c) is responsible for getting the money.
d) is in charge of the film.
e) do dangerous things, like fights and car chases.
f) writes the film.

Now listen to Greg and check. Find the cameraman and the director in the photo.

6 Pronunciation

Listen and repeat the words for jobs in activity 5. Mark the stress.

director

7 Speak and Write

Ask and answer questions about the jobs in activity 5.

A What does an actor do?
B An actor plays a part in a film.

Ask and answer questions about jobs. Use these expressions.

sells medicine   drives buses   sells newspapers
goes to school   flies planes   makes ill people better

1 bus driver
2 doctor
3 newsagent
4 student
5 pilot
6 pharmacist

Unit 1 Lesson 3 Activities 2–5

LESSON 4 Profiles

YTV

FIVE MINUTES WITH ... LANA



LANA is one of the winners of our London holiday competition. What's she like? Find out here!

- **What's your name?**

- **Where do you live?**
  In Silemani in Kurdistan, but at the moment I'm staying at the Royal Hotel in London.

- **What are your favourite clothes?**
  It depends. At weekends I wear trousers and a T-shirt but when I go to parties I often wear a traditional dress.

- **What is your favourite English word?**
  (1) ______________________

- **And your favourite colours?**
  That's easy. Red and blue.

- **What makes you angry?**
  (2) ______________________

- **What makes you happy?**
  (3) ______________________

- **How do you relax?**
  (4) ______________________

- **What languages do you speak?**
  Kurdish, of course, and Arabic. And I'm learning English.

- **Name someone very important to you?**
  My friend Naz is very important to me. And of course my mother!

- **Is there something special you do every day?**
  (5) ______________________

- **What are you reading at the moment?**
  An English book. We're studying it at school. It's great!

Reading

1 Read the article from *YTV MAG* and complete the answers with sentences a–e.

a) I listen to music.
b) Picnics with my family.
c) People who don't listen.
d) 'Sorry'. English people say 'sorry' all the time!
e) That's difficult. Let me think. I know. I try and help someone every day.

Now listen and check.

2 Here are Carlos's answers to some of the questions. Which questions?

1 Grey and green.
2 Good music.
3 I play the guitar.
4 My brother. I'm looking forward to seeing him again.
5 I cycle five kilometres before breakfast every morning.



Listening

3 Read this profile of Rawand from Kurdistan. There are five mistakes in the profile.

Listen to an interview with Rawand and correct the mistakes.

YTV

Rawand Safeen



Rawand is one of our winners from Kurdistan and he's from Dohuk. He's 14 and he lives at home with his parents and his sister, Avesta. His favourite clothes are his trainers and his tracksuit. Rawand's favourite colours are red and blue and his favourite English word is 'Yes!'. Nothing makes him angry and his friends make him happy.
Rawand relaxes by listening to music and watching TV. He enjoys learning English. His friends and family are very important to him and he's missing them now he's in London. Finally, Rawand listens to the radio for an hour every evening. ■

Speaking

4 Ask another student the questions from the article about Lana. Note down the answers.

Writing

5 Look at the information about Rawand. Now write about the student you interviewed in activity 4.

Activity Book **Unit 1 Lesson 4 Activities 1 and 2**

To Help You Study

6 Finding the meaning of a word



What is your favourite way of finding the meaning of a word?

Use a dictionary.
Ask your teacher for help.
Guess from the text.
Ask another student.

7 Learning words

What is your favourite way of learning a word?

Writing the word again and again.
Saying the word aloud again and again.
Revising the word every week.
Testing yourself once a week.
Using the word as soon as possible.
Keeping a vocabulary notebook.

• ENGLISH FACT FILE •

Today 1,100 million people speak Chinese, 372 million people speak English and 304 million people speak Spanish as a first language. In 2050, 1,384 million will speak Chinese, 508 million will speak English and 486 million will speak Spanish. But people think that over 1,000 million people will speak English as a second language in 2050.

Activity Book **Unit 1 Lesson 4 Activities 3–5**

Review

1 Read the interview. Match the adjectives with the nouns.

1	two	A	horse
2	younger	B	brothers and sisters
3	clothes	C	James Blunt
4	brown and white	D	sister
5	beautiful	E	Ireland
6	popular	F	blue

STAR FILE

Katie Brown – Singer

What's your date of birth?

The fourth of July, 1982

Where do you live?

London, England

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Yes, I have one sister and one brother. They're both younger than me.

What is your…

Favourite colour?

It's blue. I love the colour blue for clothes.

Favourite animal?

Horses – I love horses. And most horses love me! I've got my own horse – she's brown with a white face.

Favourite TV programme?

I love nature programmes, so Big Planet is my favourite.

Favourite snack?

I love chocolate but I try to eat an apple a day!

What's your favourite place to go on holiday?

Ireland – it's so beautiful!

Who is your favourite singer?

James Blunt. He's very popular in England and is an amazing singer.

What are your bad habits?

I bite my fingernails when I'm waiting before a show.



And finally, what three things can't you live without?

Hmm… my notebook, my guitar and my family!

2 Complete with these nouns.

actor musician friend guide
pickpocket scriptwriter

1 A __________ sings in the street.
2 An __________ plays parts in documentaries.
3 A __________ shows tourists around.
4 A __________ steals things from people's pockets.
5 A __________ is someone you know and like.
6 A __________ writes films.

3 Write sentences with the adverbs in the correct position.

1 It is cold in Antarctica. (always)

2 My parents are tired in the evening. (usually)

3 There are films on TV. (often)

4 Martin is late for school. (sometimes)

5 Our teacher is boring! (never)

4 Ask and answer.

She didn't go swimming/too cold
Why didn't she go swimming?
Because it was too cold.

1 Carol can't carry the bag./too heavy

2 Rawand didn't like the book./too long

3 Pedro didn't wear a jacket./too hot

4 Lana didn't buy the dress./too expensive

5 Carlos didn't go to the party./too tired

5 Make sentences with sequencing adverbs (first, etc) and present tenses.

After school Carol …

1 change into comfortable clothes

2 watch TV

3 play on her computer

4 help her mother cook supper

5 phone her friend Sue

6 remember to do her homework

6 Put the words in the right order.

1 because laughing I'm happy I'm.

2 go sometimes cinema I weekend the to at the.

3 Lana he to is next standing.

4 is bag he hand her his putting in.

5 there you to is important someone very?

6 reading moment you the at what are?

7 Puzzle

Look at the chart below. The five people all live in different countries:

Brazil, Canada, Italy, Spain, Australia

They all have different jobs:

actor, film director, teacher, tour guide, TV producer

Read the clues and work out where they live and what they do.

Name	Country	Job
Anna		
Bruce		
Colin		
Diana		
Edward		

Clues

Anna lives in North America.
Bruce lives in Europe.
One of the women lives in Italy.
Edward doesn't live in Australia.
The person who lives in Australia is a TV producer.
The actor lives in Spain.
One of the men is a teacher.
The tour guide doesn't live in Canada.

8 Test each other: spelling

A How do you spell 'pickpocket'?
B P-I-C-K-P-O-C-K-E-T

Activity Book **Unit 1 Review Activities 1–6**

Welcome to London.



How well do you know London?

Read this London sightseeing guide and match the places with the pictures on page 18. You can look back to the beginning of the book if you need help.

A Big Ben

Do you want to know the time? You can go to Big Ben and look at the clock. You can also hear Big Ben's bells on the radio. Big Ben is really the name of one of the bells and it weighs over 13 tonnes.

B The London Eye

It's new. And it's fun! Ride up in the sky and look down on London.

C Trafalgar Square

Do you like pigeons? Come to this famous square and see thousands of pigeons and tourists. Don't forget your camera!

D Camden Market

Do you like shopping? You can buy lots of exciting things here – unusual clothes and some great records. The market is open at the weekend.

E Regent's Canal

You can take a boat on the Regent's Canal past Regent's Park. There are sightseeing tours every hour from April to October. From November to March the boats only go at the weekend.

F Madame Tussaud's

Come here and see models of famous people, from film stars and sports stars to kings and queens. It's open every weekday from 10 am to 5.30 pm, and from 9.30 am to 5.30 pm at the weekend.

G The Monument

Another good place to see London from the sky. You can climb to the top of the Monument and look out over the City of London. It's over 300 years old.

H St Paul's Cathedral

This famous church is near the Monument and is also about 300 years old.

I Notting Hill Carnival

Do you like dancing? Come to Notting Hill at the end of August and dance all day – and night!

J Covent Garden

You can see musicians playing music in the street here. And perhaps someone is shooting a film. There are lots of people here – be careful of pickpockets!

Project

Make a sightseeing guide for tourists in your town.

1. **Work with another student and think of an interesting place in your town.**
2. **Draw a map of your town with the place on it.**
3. **Write a sentence or two about the place.**
4. **Show your sightseeing guide to the other students.**



LESSON 1

It's Europe's best street party.

• **Comparative and superlative adjectives**

1 LISTEN AND READ

Carol Wow! Look at those dancers!

Jack You know, the Notting Hill carnival is the largest carnival in the world.

Carol It isn't, is it, Pedro?

Pedro Well, I'm from São Paulo, and we say that everything in our city is better than in Rio de Janeiro! But I'm sure that Rio has the biggest carnival in the world.

Jack Yes, so maybe the Notting Hill carnival is smaller than the carnival in Rio.

Pedro And the Rio carnival is more famous.

Jack Yes, but I think the Notting Hill carnival is more exciting!

Carol Come on, Pedro. They say that Brazilians are the best dancers in the world.

Jack Hey, wait for us!

True or false?

1 Carol, Jack and Pedro are at the carnival in Rio.
2 The Notting Hill carnival is the biggest in the world.
3 People in São Paulo think that Rio is better than their city.
4 The Rio carnival is more famous than the Notting Hill carnival.
5 Jack thinks that the Notting Hill carnival is more exciting than the Rio carnival.
6 Carol wants to dance.

2 GRAMMAR

Copy and complete.

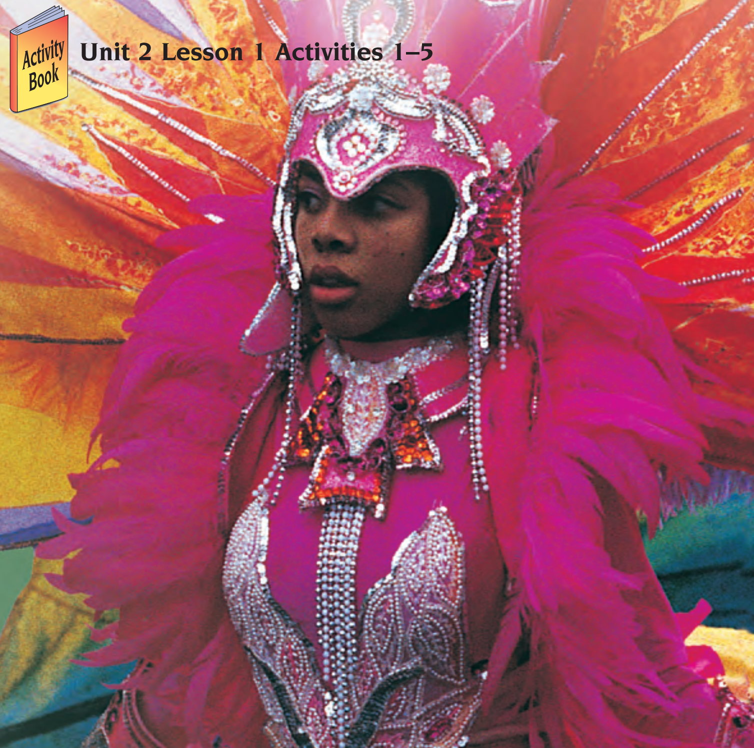
Adjective	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
small	small**er**	the small___
large	larg**er**	the larg___
big	big**ger**	the big____
nois**y**	nois**ier**	the nois____
famous	**more** famous	the **most** famous
exciting	**more** exciting	the ____ exciting
Irregular		
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst

Grammar Summary page 99

Copy and complete with comparative or superlative adjectives.

1 The carnival in Rio is _____ than the Notting Hill carnival. (large)
2 The Notting Hill carnival is the _____ carnival in Europe. (big)
3 Pedro thinks that Rio has the _____ carnival in the world. (good)
4 It's the _____ carnival in the world. (exciting)
5 Pedro is a _____ dancer than Jack. (good)
6 Jack isn't the _____ dancer in the world! (bad)

Activity Book **Unit 2 Lesson 1 Activities 1–5**



3 Read and Write

Read and complete the chart for Notting Hill and Rio.

Notting Hill Carnival

Notting Hill – one of the biggest carnivals in Europe! This carnival takes place in an area of London that is usually quite quiet and peaceful. But the carnival shows you the more exciting – and noisier – side of Notting Hill.

For two days at the end of August every year, a million people come to the carnival. More than fifty bands parade through the streets in special costumes. There are lots of sound systems playing reggae and other kinds of music, and three stages where bands play. The streets are full of people dancing and following the bands. And when you get hungry, there are stalls selling exotic food from all over the world.

They call Notting Hill carnival 'The Greatest Show on Earth'. It's Europe's best street party!

Carnival in Rio

In Brazil, people celebrate carnival in February or March, and carnival in Rio is very special. It lasts four days and millions of people go to it.

The people work all year to get ready for the two nights of parades in the huge stadium – and in the streets. Some parades have thousands of dancers, all in the most amazing costumes, and 600 to 800 drummers. Each parade lasts ten to twelve hours and the judges choose the best samba school. There are also all-night carnival parties with really loud music.

At carnival, Rio is the most exciting city in the world, but it is also one of the most expensive – hotels and taxis cost four times more than usual. But that's because Rio has the biggest and most spectacular carnival in the world!

	Notting Hill	Rio
When?		
How long?		
How many people?		
What kind of music?		
What's special about it?		

Now complete the chart for a festival in Kurdistan.

4 Speak

In pairs, student A writes 4 questions about the Notting Hill Carnival. Student B writes 4 questions about the Rio Carnival. Then close your books and ask and answer the questions.

5 Pronunciation

Listen and repeat.

amazing carnival dancer expensive famous
longer parade spectacular special thousand

Now copy the words.

Activity Book **Unit 2 Lesson 1 Activity 6**

6 Speak and Write

Compare three cities in Kurdistan.
Think about:

age (old) size (small) people (friendly)
weather (warm/cold, dry/wet) shopping
sport (football teams) food

I think Erbil is older than Silemani.

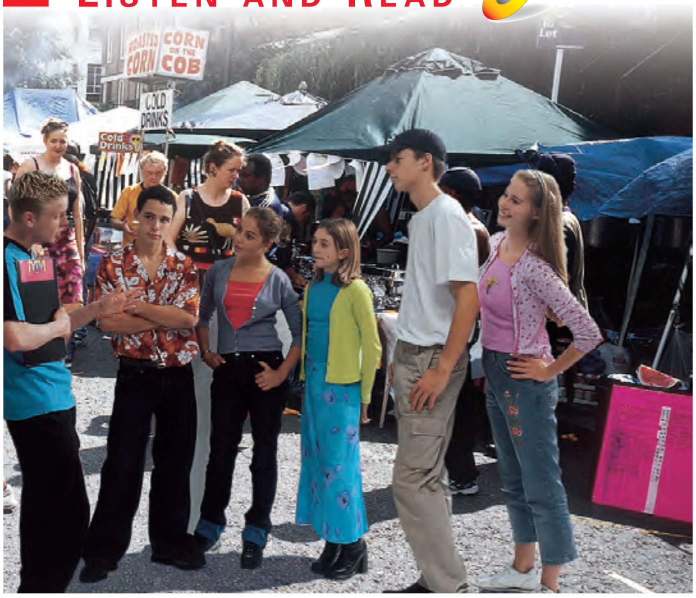
I think Erbil is the oldest city.

Now write sentences.

LESSON 2 *We should stay together.*

• *should* and *shouldn't* • Prepositions of place

1 LISTEN AND READ



Greg It's really easy to get lost here. We should stay together. Where is Carol?

Sally She's dancing next to the band – in front of the Mexican food stall.

Greg Hey, Carol – come here! You shouldn't go away like that.

Carol Why not? It's a carnival! We're on holiday.

Greg You should tell me where you're going. I'm looking after you all.

Carol Don't worry. I can look after myself. Bye!

Ela Carol, you shouldn't go off on your own – it isn't safe. I'm coming with you!

Greg Now listen, the rest of you. Stay together and meet me in half an hour at the YTV stage. It's opposite the cinema. OK? Carol, Ela, come back!

Now answer the questions.

1 Who is dancing next to the band?
2 Why should they tell Greg where they are going?
3 Does Carol agree with Greg?
4 Why does Ela go with Carol?
5 When does Greg ask the others to meet him?
6 What is opposite the cinema?

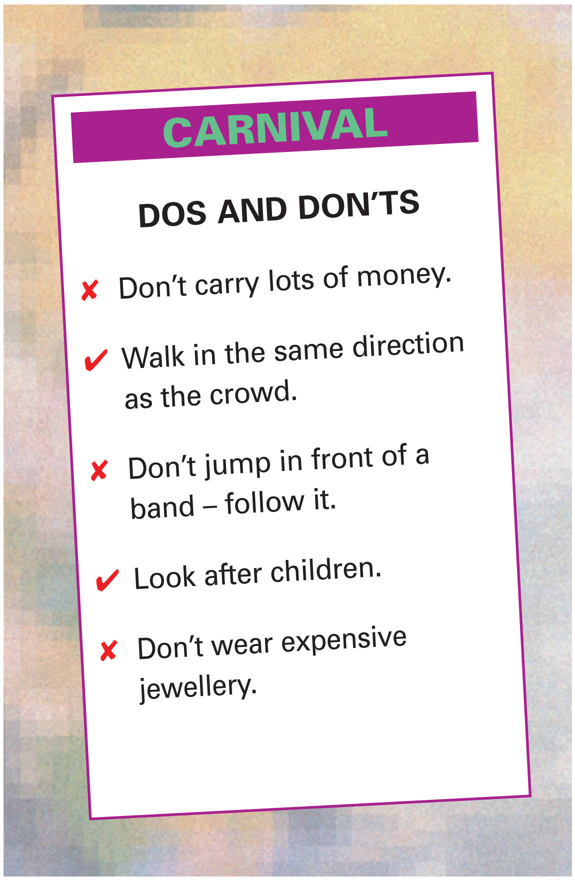
2 GRAMMAR

should* and *shouldn't
We **should** stay together.
You **shouldn't** go away like that.
Should we tell Greg?

➡ *Grammar Summary page 99*

Read 'Carnival Dos and Don'ts' and complete with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1 You ______ carry lots of ______.
2 You ______ look after ______.
3 You ______ ______ in front of a band.
4 You ______ wear ______ jewellery.
5 You ______ walk in the same direction as the crowd.


CARNIVAL
DOS AND DON'TS
✘ Don't carry lots of money.
✔ Walk in the same direction as the crowd.
✘ Don't jump in front of a band – follow it.
✔ Look after children.
✘ Don't wear expensive jewellery.

3 SPEAK AND WRITE

Read *Doing the Right Thing*. What should/shouldn't you do in Kurdistan?

DOING THE RIGHT THING

What should/shouldn't you do when ...

1. ... you visit someone's home for the first time?
   a) Take flowers. b) Arrive half an hour early.
   c) Arrive a little late.
   d) Arrive on time.
2. ... you meet someone's parents?
   a) Kiss them once on the cheek.
   b) Kiss them twice on the cheek.
   c) Shake hands.
3. ... someone gives you a present?
   a) Say thank you and open it at once.
   b) Say thank you and open it later.
4. ... you answer the telephone?
   a) Say hello. b) Say your name.
   c) Say your phone number. d) Say your address.
5. ... you are a guest at a meal?
   a) Start eating first.
   b) Wait until others are eating.
   c) Eat everything on your plate.
   d) Leave some food on your plate.

Now write a paragraph giving advice to a visitor to Kurdistan.

When you visit someone's home for the first time, you should ...

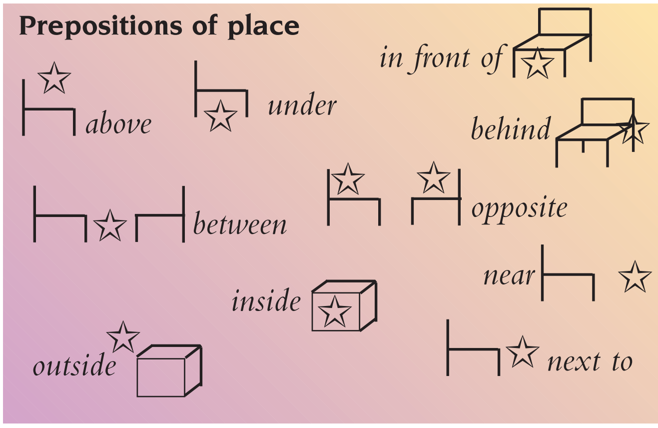
Unit 2 Lesson 2 Activities 1 and 2

4 SPEAK

Look at the picture on page 22 and complete with prepositions in the box.

1 Carlos is standing ______ Greg.
2 Greg is standing ______ the group.
3 Ben is ______ Ela and Sally.
4 Ben is ______ Greg.
5 Sally is ______ Ben.

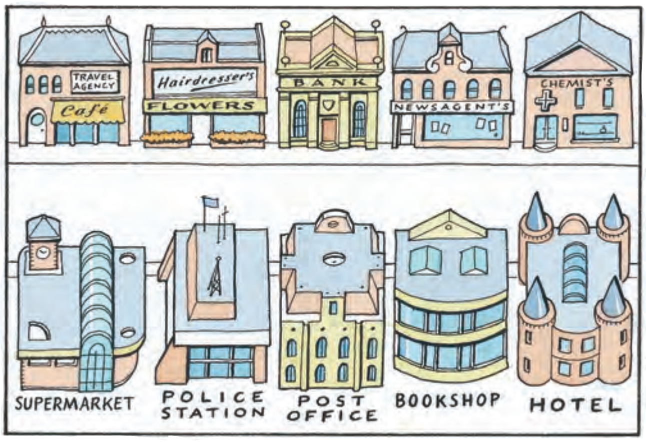
Prepositions of place



5 VOCABULARY

Ask and answer questions about the High Street.

A Where's the post office?
B It's opposite the bank. It's between the police station and the bookshop.



6 SPEAK AND WRITE

Act out a conversation between a visitor and a local (someone who knows the street). You can use the phrases in the boxes.

Visitor
Where can I ...
buy some medicine? buy some stamps?
find the police? book a flight?
buy some flowers? get some bread?
get a haircut? change some money?
get a cup of coffee? buy some magazines?

Local
The ... is
near ... next to ... opposite ...
between ... over ... under ...

Visitor	Local
1 **Say** Excuse me.	
	2 **Ask** Can I help?
3 **Ask** Where can I ...?	
	4 **Answer.**
5 **Say** Thank you.	

Now write conversations between a local and two visitors.

Unit 2 Lesson 2 Activities 3–5

LESSON 3 I love going to festivals.

• Verb/Preposition + ing



1 LISTEN AND READ

Ela You're really good at dancing! What else do you enjoy doing?

Carol Oh, I don't know. Lots of things.

Ela What kind of things?

Carol I love going to festivals – this carnival is fantastic.

Ela I quite like festivals too, but there are too many people here. I hate being in large crowds.

Carol I enjoy being in a crowd. What other things don't you like?

Ela Oh, I can't stand waiting for people. And I like knowing where I am … Er, Carol. Where are we?

Carol I think we're lost and I hate being lost!

Complete.

1 Carol is ______ at dancing.
2 Both Carol and Ela like going to ______.
3 ______ hates being in large crowds.
4 Ela can't ______ waiting for people.
5 Carol ______ being lost.

2 LISTEN

Are Carol and Ela lost? Listen and find out.

3 GRAMMAR

Verb + ing (gerund)
I love go**ing** to festivals.
I hate be**ing** in large crowds.
I can't stand wait**ing** for people.
What do you enjoy do**ing**?

Preposition + –ing (gerund)
You're good **at** danc**ing**.

Grammar Summary pages 99–100

Activity Book **Unit 2 Lesson 3 Activities 1–5**



4 PRONUNCIATION

Listen and repeat.

competition cinema enjoy fantastic festival
hairdresser interested interview notice

5 LISTEN

Listen to Paula's interviews and complete the chart for Carol and Jack. Use these phrases.

dancing going to the cinema losing things
going to the hairdresser shopping swimming
using computers

	Carol	Jack	Another student
Loves	shopping		
Hates			
Good at			
Bad at			

6 LISTEN AND SPEAK

Listen to Paula's questions again. Then interview another student and complete the chart.

7 WRITE

Write sentences about Carol and Jack using the information in the chart. Then write about the student you interviewed.

Carol loves shopping, but she hates … She's good at … She's bad at …

Now write about things you love and hate, and what you are good and bad at.

Activity Book **Unit 2 Lesson 3 Activities 6 and 7**

Complete with the correct form of the verb.

1 She likes ______ where she is. (know)
2 She's good at ______. (dance)
3 What don't you like ______? (do)
4 Who doesn't like ______ for people? (wait)
5 They love ______ to reggae music. (listen)
6 Paula is interested in ______ to the competition winners. (talk)
7 We aren't bad at ______ English! (speak)

LESSON 4

Happy New Year!

New Year Around the World

Here are some amazing New Year facts!

In Brazil, people wear white clothes on New Year's Eve (31 December) because it brings good luck. At midnight people go to the beach and jump over the waves seven times. Then they throw flowers into the sea and make wishes for the new year. Some people light candles and there are lots of fireworks.





The Chinese celebrate the start of the Chinese New Year in January or February and it is the longest, the noisiest and the most exciting holiday of the year. The trains and roads are full because people travel home to be with their family. On New Year's Eve all the children wear new clothes and everyone eats special food. After dinner people go out and buy flowers.

One of the most unusual festivals is in Thailand. People celebrate the Thai New Year on 13 April with 'Song Klarn Day'. On this day people play games with water and throw it over each other! They also visit their grandparents and ask them for good luck.



On 21 March, Kurdish people celebrate Newroz. This festival celebrates the first day of spring. Women wear colourful dresses and young men wave flags of green, yellow, white and red. People leave the towns and cities and go to the countryside for a picnic. They light fires and dance. They greet each other saying "Newroz piroz be!" (Happy Newroz!) or "Biji Newroz" (Long live Newroz).



In Japan most people celebrate New Year with their family. They eat special noodles on 31 December, and at midnight they listen to the bells, which ring 108 times. On New Year's Day everyone drinks *sake*, a traditional Japanese drink, and eats a special kind of soup. The children get envelopes with money inside, and everyone sends New Year greetings cards.



READING

1 Read the descriptions of New Year and match the paragraphs with the pictures. Then answer these questions.

1 Where do people eat noodles at New Year?
2 Where do people have fires and picnics?
3 What do people in Brazil wear at New Year?
4 What else do people do in Brazil at New Year?
5 When do they celebrate New Year in Thailand?
6 What do people buy at New Year in China?

Now ask and answer similar questions.

Where do people go to the beach at New Year?

What do people visit in Thailand at New Year?

Activity Book Unit 2 Lesson 4 Activity 1

Listening

2 Paula talks about New Year in Britain. Listen and answer the questions.

1 What do people often do on New Year's Eve?
2 What do they do at midnight?
3 What do they do after midnight?
4 What do they say to each other?



Writing

3 Write 5 questions about New Year in one of the countries in this lesson.

Speaking

4 Close your book. Now ask other students your five questions. How much can they remember?

Activity Book **Unit 2 Lesson 4 Activities 2–4**

To Help You Study

5 Knowing a word

What does 'knowing' a word mean? Which of these answers do you agree with? Compare with another student.

Being able to understand it.
Remembering it when I need it.
Being able to pronounce it correctly.
Being able to spell it properly.
Knowing how to use it grammatically.
Knowing which other words I can use it with.



6 Learning words

What is the easiest way for you to learn new words? Order these ways 1–7. Compare with another student.

Using new words in speaking activities.
Drawing pictures of the new word.
Writing the new word and its translation.
Playing games and doing crosswords.
Writing sentences using the new words.
Putting words in groups and making word maps.
Singing new words in a song.

• ENGLISH FACT FILE •

British and American English – different words. There are lots of different words in British and American English. Here are some examples:

British English	American English
autumn	fall
biscuit	cookie
car park	parking lot
chemist's (shop)	pharmacy
film	movie
holiday	vacation
petrol	gas
rubbish	garbage/trash
shop	store
underground/tube	subway

Review

1 Read and complete. For each number 1–10, choose word A, B, or C.

LONDON'S FESTIVALS



The Trooping of the Colour



Chinese New Year



Eid

Some of London's many festivals are very British, but others, like the Notting Hill carnival, show that London ___1___ very cosmopolitan.

Tourists ___2___ try to see 'The Trooping of the Colour' in June. The Queen rides in an open carriage, and watches a ___3___ of soldiers ___4___ her palace in central London.

Up to 100,000 people celebrate the Chinese New Year in London's West End in January or February. There are lion dances, fireworks and stages with traditional Chinese music and dance. It is the ___5___ important festival of the Chinese year.

Guy Fawkes' Night is on 5 November. In the year 1605 Guy Fawkes failed to kill the English king. People celebrate this with bonfires and fireworks. Many children think this is the ___6___ night of the year!

Many Muslims in London celebrate Eid. Eid celebrates the end of the fast of Ramadan. Families get up very early and put on their best clothes. They have a small breakfast and go to the mosque for special prayers. After mosque they ___7___ the houses of friends and relatives. People often give children small presents of money.

At Christmas Norwegian people give the people of London a Christmas tree. It is the ___8___ famous Christmas tree in Britain. On New Year's Eve people come from all over the country to look at the tree and celebrate the New Year.

LONDON'S FESTIVALS

1	**A** are	**B** have	**C** is
2	**A** should	**B** shouldn't	**C** don't
3	**A** dance	**B** parade	**C** walk
4	**A** on	**B** off	**C** near
5	**A** much	**B** more	**C** most
6	**A** most	**B** best	**C** better
7	**A** go	**B** come	**C** visit
8	**A** much	**B** more	**C** most

2 Copy and complete with comparative or superlative adjectives.

1 The Rio carnival is the ______ carnival in the world. (large)
2 Notting Hill carnival is the ______ street party in Europe. (exciting)
3 Carol is ______ than Jack at swimming. (bad)
4 Who is the ______ singer in the world? (successful)
5 Which is ______: dancing or aerobics? (popular)
6 London is the ______ city in Britain. (big)
7 Hotels in Rio are ______ than usual at carnival time. (expensive)

3 Look at the picture on page 10 and complete with these words.

behind   between   in front of   next to
outside   over

1 Greg is standing _____ Ela and Carlos.
2 Lana is standing _____ Rawand.
3 The group are _____ a shop in Covent Garden.
4 There are some flowers _____ their heads.
5 The tall man is _____ the girl in the red hat.
6 Jack is standing _____ the tall man.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct gerund (-ing).

be   buy   dance   go   look   talk   wait

1 Ela doesn't like _____ in large crowds.
2 Carol is good at _____ to all kinds of music.
3 Ela can't stand _____ for people.
4 Jack likes _____ to the cinema.
5 Lana loves _____ presents.
6 Carol hates _____ lost.

5 Put the words in the right order.

1 Europe's party street it's best.
2 jewellery wear expensive shouldn't you.
3 is YTV the the cinema opposite stage.
4 next she's band to the dancing.
5 people I stand for can't waiting.

6 Find the incorrect word. Write it correctly.

1 The band plays on a tseag. s_____
2 Rio is very pseeexinv at Carnival time. e_____
3 New Year and Guy Fawkes are both English elvtfssia. f_____
4 We can buy a newspaper at a snngtwe'aes. n_____
5 On page 23 the hotel is ipoeospt the chemist's. o_____

7 Game: word machine

How many English words can you make from these letters?

FESTIVALS

safe, life, false ...

Song

Read the song. Now listen and sing.

Because You're You

Why do I think you're the greatest?
Why do you pass all my tests?
Why do I always think of you?
Why do I think you're the best?

Because I do,
Because I do,
Because you're you.

Why do I can call you my best friend?
Why do I answer your calls?
Why do I need you around me?
Why do I like you at all?

Because I do,
Because I do,
Because you're you.

When I'm in need you're beside me.
First you give me your sympathy.
Then you make me laugh when I sometimes want to cry

Because you're you.
Because you're you.
Because you're you.

Why do I think you're the greatest?
Why do you pass all my tests?
Why do I always think of you?
Why do I think you're the best?

Because I do,
Because I do,
Because you're you.

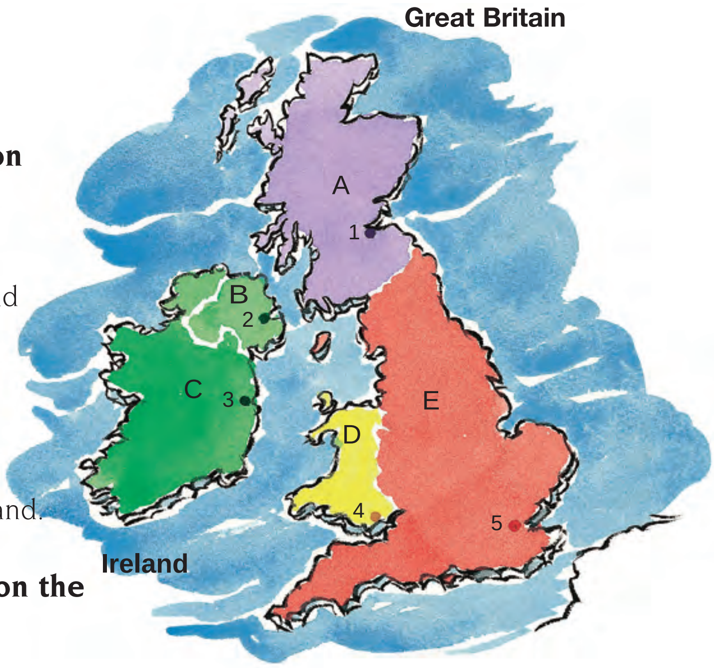
Activity Book **Unit 2 Review**

The British Isles

1

Read and find the names of the countries A–E on the map.

- The British Isles are Great Britain and Ireland.
- The United Kingdom is Scotland, Wales, England and Northern Ireland.
- England is the biggest country.
- Wales is smaller than Scotland.
- The province of Northern Ireland is the smallest.
- The Republic of Ireland is bigger than Northern Ireland.



Now match the countries A–E and capitals 1–5 on the map with their names below.

England	Belfast
Northern Ireland	Cardiff
Republic of Ireland	Dublin
Scotland	Edinburgh
Wales	London


Edinburgh Castle

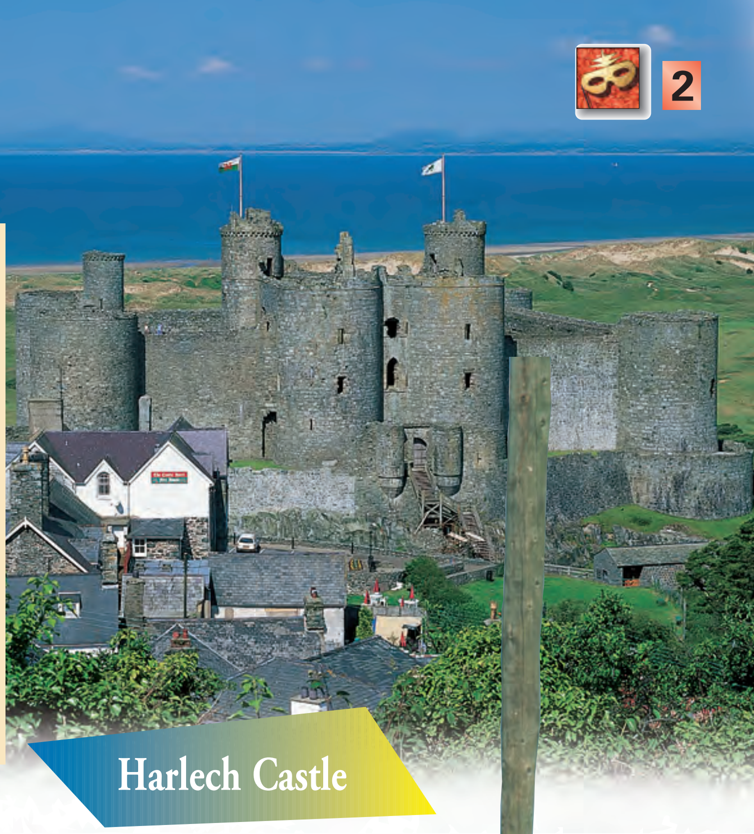
Scotland and Wales

Five million people live in Scotland and 80,000 Scots speak Gaelic. Wales is smaller with three million people, but about 600,000 people speak the Welsh language.

The north of Scotland is called the Highlands, and it is very beautiful with lots of mountains. The highest mountain in the UK, Ben Nevis (1344 metres), is in Scotland. Wales has lots of mountains too, and the highest Welsh mountain is Mount Snowdon (1085 metres).

Scotland and Wales have lots of old castles. You can see Edinburgh Castle in the picture on page 30 and Harlech Castle in Wales in the picture on the right.

Scotland also has its own sports, called the Highland Games, and its typical musical instrument, the bagpipes.



Harlech Castle



2

Read *Scotland and Wales* and match the beginnings with the endings.

1 Two million more people live
2 Scotland and Wales have
3 Eighty thousand Scots
4 Six hundred thousand people
5 The Highlands
6 The highest mountain in the UK
7 Harlech Castle
8 The bagpipes

a) is in Wales.
b) speak Welsh.
c) are a Scottish instrument.
d) is called Ben Nevis.
e) their own languages.
f) are in the north of Scotland.
g) speak Gaelic.
h) in Scotland than in Wales.

PROJECT

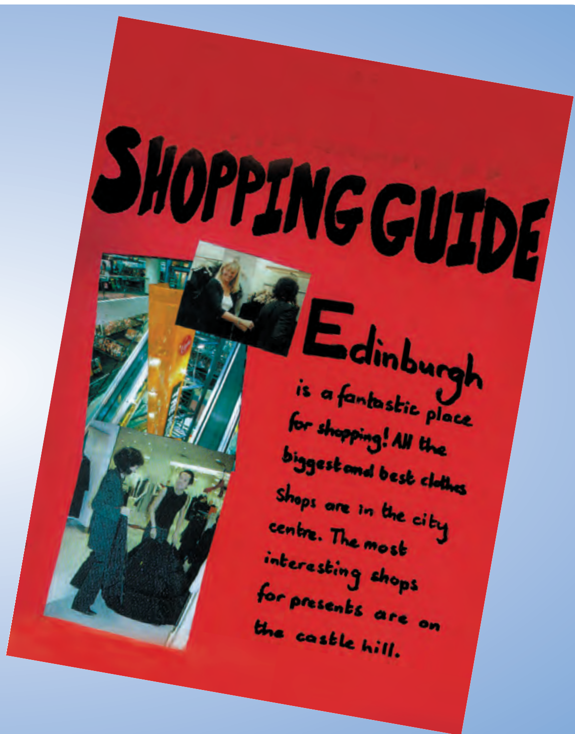
Make a shopping guide for your town.

1 **Work with another student and think of good shops in your town.**

2 **Where can you buy:**
- **the most exciting clothes?**
- **the newest computer games?**
- **the nicest chocolate?**
- **Where is the best newsagent's/bookshop/supermarket?**

3 **Write a sentence or two about each place and draw a picture or a map.**

4 **Show your shopping guide to the other students.**



3 PAST TIMES

LESSON 1 The fire started at a baker's.

• Past simple: positive and negative

1 READ

THE GREAT FIRE

When the Romans came to Britain in the first century AD, they built a town called Londinium – London – on the River Thames. There wasn't a bridge across the river so the Romans also built the first London Bridge. London became the most important city in Britain. But in 1666, the Great Fire of London destroyed most of the city ...

The people of London were asleep when the Great Fire started early on Sunday, 2 September 1666. The fire started at a baker's in Pudding Lane, near London Bridge. After many weeks of hot weather and no rain, everything was very dry, and the wind quickly carried the flames to the River Thames. Luckily the fire didn't cross London Bridge, but it reached tall buildings along the river – buildings full of inflammable goods like oil, sugar and butter.

Samuel Pepys wrote about the fire in his famous diary. When he got up on Sunday morning, he walked to the Tower of London and he saw houses on fire at the end of London Bridge. In those days, there were houses and shops on the bridge! At 4 am on Monday, Pepys and his wife left their home in their nightclothes. They didn't have time to get dressed!

The fire burnt for four days. By the evening of Wednesday 5 September, it was finally under control. But there weren't many buildings left in London. The fire destroyed 13,300 houses in 400 streets, and most of the churches, including St Paul's Cathedral. Most people escaped to the fields outside the city. Amazingly, no one died in the fire!



True or false? Correct the false sentences.

1 The Romans built the first London Bridge.
2 The Great Fire of London was in 1665.
3 The fire started at a baker's.
4 The fire crossed London Bridge.
5 Samuel Pepys wrote about the fire in his diary.
6 Pepys and his wife left their home on Tuesday.
7 The fire burnt for five days.
8 The fire destroyed 12,000 houses.
9 Most people escaped to the forest.
10 No one died in the fire.

2 GRAMMAR

Past simple of *be*: *was/were*
Everything **was** very dry.
The people **were** asleep.
There **wasn't** a bridge across the river.
There **weren't** many buildings left.

Past simple: regular verbs
The fire start**ed** at a baker's.
Most people escape**d**.
The wind carr**ied** the flames.
The fire **didn't cross** London Bridge.

Past simple: irregular verbs
Samuel Pepys **wrote** about the fire.
They **didn't have** time to get dressed!

➡ *Grammar Summary page 100*

Activity Book **Unit 3 Lesson 1 Activities 1–6**

Find the past tense of these verbs in the text. Which ones are irregular?

become ______	build ______	burn ______
carry ______	come ______	destroy ______
die ______	escape ______	get ______
have ______	leave ______	reach ______
see ______	walk ______	write ______

3 Speak and Write

Make sentences using the past simple. Then match them with the people.

A He built the first car.

B Karl Benz!

YTV

WHO WAS THE FIRST?

1 He (build) the first car.
2 He (make) the first phone call.
3 He (be) the first person to travel in space.
4 He (invent) the Walkman.
5 He (build) the first helicopter.
6 They (show) the first films.
7 He (design) the first ball-point pen.
8 He (take) the first photograph.
9 He (print) the first book in English.

1475 – William Caxton



1826 – Joseph Niepce



1876 – Alexander Graham Bell



1885 – Karl Benz



1895 – The Lumière brothers



1938 – Lazlo Biro



1939 – Igor Sikorsky



1961 – Yuri Gagarin



1979 – Akio Morita



Listen and check. Then write sentences.

In 1885, Karl Benz built the first car.

4 Listen and Speak

Read the text. Then listen and find five mistakes.

Mastura Ardalan was born in Senna in north-eastern Iran in 1815. Her mother helped her study Kurdish, Arabic and Persian. She became a famous poet and writer. She was the first person to write about the history of the Middle East.

She married and she and her family moved to Silemani in Kurdistan.

She died in 1884. On December 18th 2005 the Kurdish people put up a statue of Mastura in Silemani. This was the 200th anniversary of her birth.

Now correct the mistakes in the text.

A She was born in north-eastern Iran.

B No, she wasn't born in north-eastern Iran. She was born in ______.



5 Pronunciation

Listen and write the past simple verbs in the correct column.

carried crossed described designed destroyed escaped invented printed reached showed studied walked

designed	crossed	carried

Now listen and check.

6 Write

Imagine you were in London at the time of the Great Fire of London. Write your diary! Use the text in activity 1 to help you.

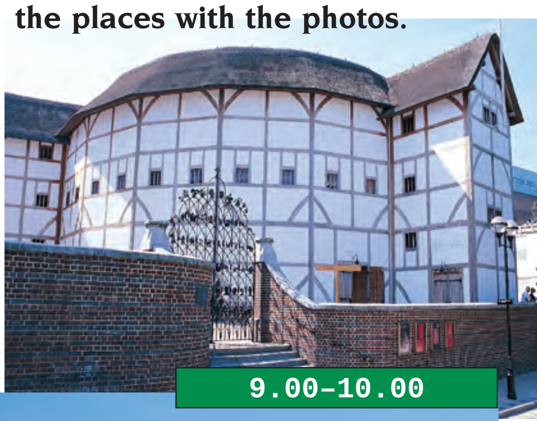
Activity Book **Unit 3 Lesson 1 Activities 7–8**

LESSON 2 Did you have fun?

• Past simple: questions and short answers

1 READ

Read the Fact File and match the places with the photos.



9.00–10.00



10.30



10.45–11.45



12.00–12.30

• FACT FILE •

- The first **St Paul's Cathedral** burnt down in 1666, and the famous architect Christopher Wren designed the present cathedral. It opened in 1710. There is a Whispering Gallery in the dome – you can hear people whisper 30 metres away!
- Christopher Wren also designed the **Monument** to the Great Fire of London. It's near London Bridge, and it's 61.5 metres tall. There is a spectacular view from the top – but you have to climb 311 steps!
- The **Millennium Bridge** is the newest bridge over the Thames. It opened in 2000 and crosses the river from St Paul's Cathedral.
- The **Globe Theatre** is a copy of William Shakespeare's original Globe Theatre of 400 years ago. The new Globe opened in 1997. It's the first building in London with a thatched roof since the Great Fire!

2 LISTEN AND READ

The group meet for a picnic lunch in a park.

Jack Hi, guys. Did you have fun this morning?

Sally Yes, we did. It was brilliant. First we went to the Globe Theatre ...

Rawand ... and we saw a great exhibition about the theatre in Shakespeare's time.

Sally And then we walked across the river to St Paul's Cathedral. We spent an hour there.

Jack Did you climb up to the Whispering Gallery?

Sally No, we didn't. But we climbed to the top of the Monument!

Rawand Carol didn't. She was really lazy!

Carol I wasn't lazy – I was thirsty! I sat outside and had a long cold drink! And the others were exhausted when they came down.

Sally Well, there were hundreds of steps!

Carol And what did you do, Jack? Were you asleep all morning?

Jack No, I wasn't!

Now look at the photos and reread the conversation. Ask and answer.

1 What did the group do between 9 and 10 o'clock?
2 Did they see a play?
3 How did they cross the river?
4 When did they cross the river?
5 What did they do between 10.45 and 11.45?
6 Did Carol climb to the top of the Monument?
7 Was she hungry?
8 Were the others tired?
9 Was Jack asleep all morning?

3 Grammar

Past simple: questions and short answers

What **did** you **do**?
How/When **did** they **cross** the river?

Did you **have** fun?	Yes, we **did**.
Did they **see** a play?	No, they **didn't**.
Was Jack asleep all morning?	No, he **wasn't**.
Were they exhausted?	Yes, they **were**.

➡ *Grammar Summary page 100*

Complete with the past simple of the verbs in brackets. Then answer the questions.

1 Where ______ the group ______ at 9 am? (go)
2 What ______ they ______ at the Globe? (see)
3 ______ they ______ the Millennium Bridge? (cross)
4 When ______ the bridge _____? (open)
5 ______ they ______ two hours in St Paul's Cathedral? (spend)
6 When ______ the first cathedral ______ down? (burn)
7 ______ Rawand and Sally ______ the Monument? (climb)
8 ______ there 800 steps to the top? (be)
9 ______ Carol thirsty? (be)

Activity Book **Unit 3 Lesson 2 Activities 1–5**

4 Listen and Speak

Listen to Jack and match the actions with the times.

9.00–10.00	go to a record shop
10.00–11.00	have an ice cream in a café
11.00–12.00	sit in the park
12.00–1.15	surf the Internet

Now ask and answer.

A What did Jack do between nine and ten o'clock? Did he go to a record shop?
B No, he didn't. He ...

5 Pronunciation

Listen and count the syllables. Underline the stress.

architect exhibition gallery millennium
monument original spectacular

ar chi tect 3

6 Speak and Write

What did you do last weekend? Think about Friday and Saturday – morning, afternoon and evening. List six different things, but don't write the times!

I went swimming.
I bought a CD.

Exchange lists with another student. Find out *when* he/she did things. You can only ask 20 questions! Note down the answers.

A Did you go to the park on Friday morning?
B No, I didn't.

A Did you go to the park on Friday afternoon?
B Yes, I did!

Now write sentences about your partner's weekend.

Naz bought a CD on Friday morning. On Friday afternoon she ...

Activity Book **Unit 3 Lesson 2 Activities 6 and 7**

3 PAST TIMES

LESSON 3 What was he doing?

• Past continuous



1 LISTEN AND READ

It's 2.30 pm and the group are on a Thames cruise.

Greg The London Eye is the highest wheel in the world – it's 140 metres high.
Ben That's terrific! I'd love to go for a ride!
Lana Carlos, Rawand – let me take a picture of you. Smile!
Ben Oh no, my cap!
Sally Ben! Help!!!!

Later …

Jack We were passing the London Eye and suddenly Ben fell into the river!
Paula But why? What was he doing?
Jack I don't know, I wasn't looking at Ben.
Paula What were you doing?
Jack I was listening to Greg – he was telling us about the wheel.
Carlos And Lana was taking photos of me and Rawand.
Paula And then what happened?
Jack Greg threw Ben a lifebelt and pulled him out of the water.
Paula Was Ben feeling all right?
Jack Yes, he was. He was shivering, but he was laughing!
Carlos We were all laughing!

Now answer the questions.

1 What was Jack doing when Ben fell overboard?
2 What was Greg doing?
3 What was Lana doing?
4 Was Ben crying when he came out of the water?
5 Was he cold? How do you know?
6 Did he think it was funny? How do you know?

Why did Ben fall overboard? What was he doing?



2 GRAMMAR

Past continuous: ***was/were*** **+ present participle**

I **was listening** to Greg I **wasn't looking** She **was taking** photos We **were passing** the London Eye	when Ben fell in. at 2.30 pm.
What **was** he **doing**?	
What **were** you **doing**?	
Was he **feeling** all right?	Yes, he **was**.

Grammar Summary page 100

Look at the photo of the group on the boat. Complete the sentences with the past continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1 The boat ______ the London Eye when Ben fell overboard. (pass)
2 Greg ______ at the London Eye. (point)
3 Ben ______ to Greg. (not/listen)
4 Carlos and Rawand ______ at Lana. (smile)
5 They ______ at Ben. (not/look)
6 ______ Sally ______ to Ben? (talk)
7 ______ Ben ______ to rescue his cap? (try)
8 ______ the others ______ the cruise? (enjoy)

3 Speak and Write

Look at these photos. What were the people doing? Make sentences using these phrases:

visit Covent Garden   go to St Paul's Cathedral
dance at the carnival   have a drink
talk to Carol and Sally

Ben was dancing at the carnival.

A


B


C


D


E


Activity Book **Unit 3 Lesson 3 Activities 1–4**

4 Listen and Write

Sally's brother, Tom, had an accident. Listen and decide: true or false?

1 Tom fell overboard last month.
2 He was sailing with a friend off the coast of Africa.
3 At first the sun was shining.
4 Then the weather got better.
5 They were sailing in a big boat.
6 Tom called the emergency number on his mobile phone.
7 They were swimming back when the boat hit a rock.
8 A speedboat rescued them.
9 They were both OK, but Tom lost his watch.

Correct the false sentences. Then write a paragraph about Tom's lucky escape.

Tom fell overboard last year. He was sailing …

5 Write

Life is full of problems! Match the beginnings and endings of sentences.

1 I was watching my favourite TV programme …	… when a wheel fell off.
2 We were having a picnic …	… when the electricity went off.
3 She was cycling to school …	… when it started to rain.

Activity Book **Unit 3 Lesson 3 Activities 5 and 6**

LESSON 4 Stars of the past!

READING

1 Read the text about Shakespeare and match these topics with paragraphs 1–4.

Fame and fortune   Later life   Early career
The first years

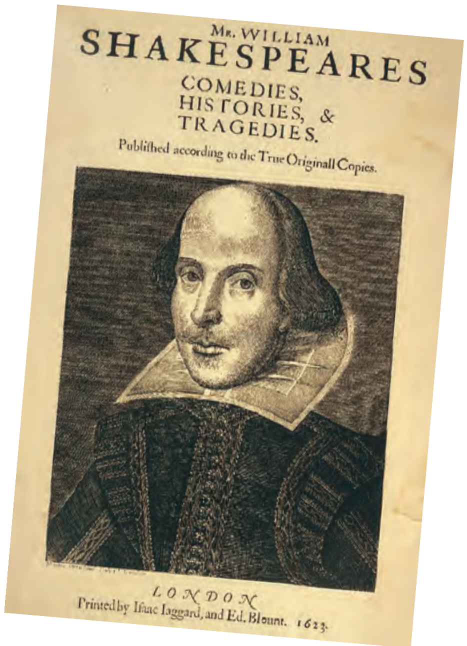
William Shakespeare

1 **William Shakespeare** was born ___1___ April 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, in the centre of England. He went to school in Stratford and he probably became a teacher. In 1582, ___2___ he was 19, he married Anne Hathaway and they soon had three children.

2 In the late 1580s, he decided to leave Stratford and try to find work in London. ___3___ this time, there were several theatres in the city – the first public theatre opened in London in 1567. Shakespeare joined an acting company, and soon he was also writing plays. He quickly became a well-known actor and playwright.

3 ___4___ 1589 and 1600, Shakespeare wrote about 20 plays, including *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and *Romeo and Juliet*. His plays were extremely popular and there were even special performances for Queen Elizabeth I! Shakespeare ___5___ became the most important playwright in the country. He was now a rich man, and was a part-owner of the Globe Theatre, which opened in 1599. He lived and worked in London ___6___ many years, but he often went home to see his wife and children in Stratford.

4 Shakespeare's success continued into the ___7___ century, when he wrote some of his most famous tragedies, including *Hamlet* and *Othello*. In all, he wrote 37 plays, and he also wrote many beautiful poems. ___8___, he returned to Stratford in 1611, and he lived there ___9___ he died, aged exactly 52, ___10___ 23 April, 1616. ___11___ his death, two actor friends collected all his plays and published them in 1623. Today, 400 years ___12___, he is one of the most famous writers in the world, and there are many films of his plays.



2 Complete the text with these words.

after   between   by   finally   for   in   later
on   next   soon   until   when

3 Answer these questions about Shakespeare.

1 When and where was he born?
2 When did he get married? Who did he marry?
3 How many children did they have?
4 When did he start writing plays?
5 How many plays did he write?
6 What else did he write?
7 When did he die?
8 Why is he important today?

LISTENING

4 Listen to a description of the life of Charles Dickens, the English novelist, and complete the chart with dates and numbers.

Charles Dickens

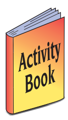


Date	
7/2/__1__	Born in Portsmouth, southern England.
__2__	Family moved to London.
__3__	Left school, started working in a factory.
__4__	Started writing stories for newspapers.
__5__	First novel: *The Pickwick Papers*.
1836	Married Catherine Hogarth, later had __6__ children.
1836–65	Wrote __7__ major novels, including *Oliver Twist*, *David Copperfield*, and stories like *A Christmas Carol*.
9/6/__8__	Died suddenly. Most popular English writer of __9__th century.
__10__ years later	His books are still bestsellers, many films of his novels.



SPEAKING

5 Ask and answer questions about the life of Charles Dickens. Use the questions in activity 3 to help you.



Unit 3 Lesson 4 Activities 1 and 2

WRITING

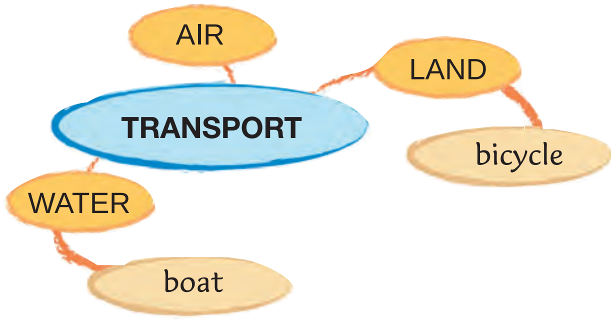
6 Find out information about a famous person in Kurdistan: perhaps a writer, a singer, or an artist. Make notes about the person's life, similar to the chart in activity 4.

Now write four short paragraphs about the person, using the topics from activity 1.

TO HELP YOU STUDY

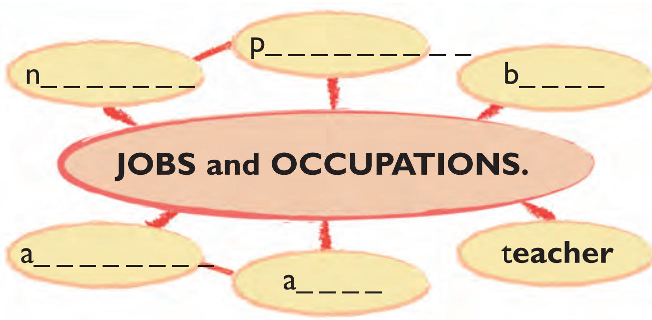
7 Make a word map for transport using these words. Add other words you know.

bicycle boat bus car hang-glider helicopter plane rocket ship spaceship speedboat taxi train



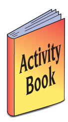
8 Words and topics

Copy and complete the word map for jobs and occupations. Use jobs from this unit.



• ENGLISH FACT FILE •

In Shakespeare's time, only five million people spoke English, and they all lived in Britain. Then, in the 1620s, people from Britain went to live in North America and took the English language with them. Today there are 57 million English-speakers in Britain, but 250 million people speak English in the USA and Canada!



Unit 3 Lesson 4 Activities 3 and 4

Review

1 Read and complete with these words.

carried fishing flying had hurt
looked looking saw sitting went



FLYING SAUCERS!

Do you believe in aliens – people from outer space? Many people believe that aliens visit Earth in flying saucers, the popular name for alien spaceships.

The first person to use this name was an American called Kenneth Arnold. On 24 June 1947, he was ___1___ a small plane in Washington State in the USA when he saw something strange. 'I was ___2___ out of the window,' Arnold said, 'when I saw nine saucer-like things in front of me.'

Two other Americans, Charles Hickson and Calvin Parker, say that aliens kidnapped them and took them into a flying saucer! They were ___3___ on the River Mississippi in the USA on the night of 11 October 1973. It was a dark night. The two men were ___4___ in their fishing boat when they ___5___ a bright light. It was floating in the sky and it looked like a flying saucer. Then three aliens came out of the flying saucer and ___6___ Hickson and Parker into their spaceship. In the spaceship, the aliens ___7___ at the two men very carefully and then took them back to their boat. 'The aliens ___8___ grey skins and narrow eyes,' Hickson said. 'They didn't ___9___ us.'

In 1983, Pioneer 10, an American spaceship, ___10___ into space. On the outside of the spaceship, there are pictures of men and women, and a space map. The space map shows aliens how to get to Earth!

2 Complete with the past simple of these verbs.

be become describe destroy die go live
marry work write

1 Shakespeare ______ Anne Hathaway in 1582.
2 He ______ the most famous playwright in Britain.
3 When Shakespeare ______ in 1616, he ______ exactly 52 years old.
4 Charles Dickens ______ in Portsmouth until 1823.
5 He ______ in a factory at the age of twelve.
6 He ______ 14 very successful novels.
7 The Great Fire of London ______ St Paul's Cathedral.
8 Samuel Pepys ______ the fire in his famous diary.
9 People ______ to the fields outside London to escape the fire.

3 Ask and answer.

Jack/visit the theatre ✘/go to a record shop ✔

A Did Jack visit the theatre?
B No, he didn't.
A Did he go to a record shop?
B Yes, he did.

1 Ben/fall into the river ✔/jump into the river ✘
2 Carlos and Rawand/have a ride on the London Eye ✘/go on a cruise ✔
3 Lana/lose her camera ✘/take lots of photos ✔
4 the group/laugh at Ben ✔/shout at him ✘
5 Paula/see the accident ✘/hear about it later ✔

Now write sentences using the past simple.

Jack didn't visit the theatre. He went to a record shop.

4 Ask Kate questions. Listen to the answers and match the actions with the times.

8 am *What were you doing at 8 am?*

I was getting up. b

8 am	a) have lunch
9.30 am	b) get up
10.30 am	c) film the group
12.15 pm	d) talk to Greg
1 pm	e) make phone calls

Now ask and answer using the past continuous.

A What was Kate doing at 8 am?

B She was getting up.

5 Write sentences using the past continuous + *when* + past simple.

Tom/sail/fall overboard

Tom was sailing when he fell overboard.

1 Pedro/take photos/drop his bag
2 Lana/do exercise/hurt her knee
3 Ben and Jack/dance/see Greg
4 Paula/record an interview/phone ring
5 Rawand/listen to music/fall asleep

6 Look at picture A. What were the four people doing when they saw the spaceship? Ask and answer.

A What was the boy doing when he saw the spaceship?

B He was riding a bike.

A



Now look at picture B. What did the four people do when they saw the spaceship? Ask and answer.

B What did the boy do when he saw the spaceship?

A He fell off the bike.

B



7 Find the odd word.

1 hear talk laugh shout
2 drop climb fall sink
3 rain wind sun fire
4 bridge river shop house
5 burn hurt rescue destroy

8 In small groups, write down as many transport words as you can in 5 minutes.

bus, car, boat …

Activity Book **Unit 3 Review**



Australia





1

Are these sentences True or False?

1 The original European settlers in Australia were convicts from Britain.
2 The longest fence in the world is in Australia.
3 The longest straight railway track in the world is in Australia.
4 Australia has fewer people per square kilometre than any country in the world.

Check your answers on the next page. Fit the correct answer to each sentence.









A True – only 20.4 million people live in a country 50% larger than the continent of Europe. That's only two people per square km! But most people live in the large cities on the coast.

B True – in 1788 the British punished criminals by sending them to New South Wales.

C True – it goes 478km from Nurina in Western Australia to Watson in South Australia without a bend!

D True – it's 1.8m high and goes 5,531km through central Queensland. It's called the 'dingo fence'. It protects sheep from dingoes – Australian wild dogs.

2

Read the text and correct these sentences.

1 Canberra's the largest town in Australia. Sydney's the capital.
2 Aboriginals have lived in Australia for 5,000 years.
3 Australia doesn't have many beaches.
4 There are twice as many people as kangaroos in Australia.
5 A lot of people live in central Australia in large towns.

Hi Kurdistan! I'm Nina from Sydney, Australia. How much do you know about my country? Let's find out! As I said, I come from Sydney. Most people have heard of Sydney. It's the largest city in Australia, but not the capital. Canberra's the capital. The original Australians were called Aboriginals. They lived here for more than 50,000 years before the first Europeans arrived. We Ozzies – that's the name the British call us Australians – just love our water sports, swimming, sailing and surfing. Did you know that we've got more than 10,000 of the best beaches in the world? And you know our national animal, the kangaroo? Well, there are 40 million of them – that's twice as many kangaroos as people! Most of us live on the coast. Central Australia – we call it 'the outback' – is one of the driest places in the world. It's just one large desert with a few small towns. Any time you feel like it come and visit us – we'll give you a great Ozzie welcome!

4 The Documentary

Lesson 1 *She's going to talk to us.*

• *going to*: future plans



1 Read and Listen

Kate Welcome to the YTV studios. Now let me tell you what we're going to do today …

Carol Oh! Are we going to be here all day?!?

Kate Well, not all day, Carol! Now, first we're going to have a tour of the studios and then we're going to watch a rehearsal of *Our World* …

Sally Kate, what's *Our World*?

Kate It's a documentary, Sally. It's about the world we live in – different countries, music, animals … Everything really.

Carol Wow! How do you make a documentary? I mean documentaries are real life. How can you rehearse real life?

Kate Well we rehearse some of it in the studio, the interviews and so on. Next, after lunch you're going to meet Dan. He's the presenter of *Our World*. He's going to talk to us, and you never know … there might be a surprise for you all.

Carol What surprise??

Kate I'm not going to tell you! Wait and see!

What are the group going to do today? Put these sentences into the correct order.

a Watch a rehearsal ____

b Have a surprise ____

c Have a tour of the studios __1__

d Meet Dan ____

e Have lunch ____

2 Grammar

***going to*: future plans**

He**'s going to** talk to us.

We**'re going to** watch a rehearsal.

I**'m not going to** tell you!

Are we **going to** be here all day?

➡ *Grammar Summary page 101*

Complete.

1 They ______ ______ ______ have a tour of the studio.
2 We ______ ______ ______ be here all afternoon.
3 What ______ we ______ ______ have for lunch?
4 There ______ not ______ ______ be much time for lunch.
5 ______ they ______ ______ be there all day?
6 The producer ______ ______ ______ talk to them.

Activity Book **Unit 4 Lesson 1 Activities 1–4**

3 Listen and Speak

Listen to Kate. What are they going to do in the afternoon and evening?

a) watch a recording in the studio ✔
b) be in a TV quiz team
c) plan their documentary
d) talk to Dan and Kate
e) interview Dan
f) watch a film

Now ask and answer.

A Are they going to watch a recording in the studio?
B Yes, they are.

4 Listen and Write

Listen again. Note the group's activities next to each time. Then write 5 sentences.

YTV **PROGRAMME**

1.30 pm ________
3.00 pm ________
4.30 pm ________
5.15 pm ________
7.30 pm ________

At half past one they're going to watch a recording in the studio.

5 Pronunciation

Match the words in box A with their rhyming words in box B.

A	B
first friend here make mine soap tour wait	break great hope send sign sure worst year

Now listen and check.

6 Speak

Make a list of five things you are going to do after school. Then ask each other questions about your plans.

Are you going to go home after school?

No, I'm going to go swimming.

7 Speak and Write

Think about the next holidays. What are you going to do? Ask other students about their holiday plans.

What are you going to do in the holidays?

I'm going to visit my grandparents.

Now write sentences about what you and other students are going to do in the holidays.

Dana is going to visit his grandparents in the holidays.

Activity Book **Unit 4 Lesson 1 Activities 5 and 6**

LESSON 2

We'll talk about Zakaria.

• Future simple for immediate intentions: *will/won't*

1 LISTEN AND READ

Kate	So, Lana and Rawand … What are your plans? What do you want to do for your Kurdish part of the documentary?
Lana	Well … we talked about it after lunch … and maybe we're going to do something about Zakaria.
Dan	Who's Zakaria?
Rawand	Don't you know him? He's a musician. He writes songs. He's very famous in Kurdistan.
Kate	Good! That's a great idea. Have you got all the information about him?
Lana	No … but … I know! I'll check his website!
Rawand	And I'll email my sister. She did a project on Zakaria last year at school … no, I won't email her, I'll phone her. That'll be quicker!
Lana	And we'll find some of his CDs. I've got some of his music at the hotel.
Kate	Will you be able to get the information in time?
Rawand	Yes! We'll start now.
Dan	It sounds great. Now, I'll interview you about Zakaria and we'll play some of his music at the same time.
Lana	OK, let's do that!



Copy and complete the sentences. Use these words.

CDs Zakaria interview sister website

1 Rawand and Lana are going to find information about ______.
2 Lana will check his ______.
3 Rawand will phone his ______.
4 Dan will ______ Lana and Rawand.
5 They will listen to some of his ______.

2 GRAMMAR

Future simple: *will/won't*
I'**ll check** his website.
We'**ll start** now.
I **won't email** her.
Will you **be able** to get the information in time?

We can use *will/won't* to say what we decide to do.

Grammar Summary page 101

Activity Book Unit 4 Lesson 2 Activities 1–4

3 Listen and Read

The same evening Carol emails Kate. Listen to the CD and find 4 mistakes in the email.


Send
To: Kate
From: Carol
Subject: Interview

Hello Kate,

I thought about my programme after supper and I know what I want to do. Can Dan interview me? I'll tell him about my city, London, and he can ask about my friends and my house. I'll tell him about being a teenager in the south of England. I'll make a good programme, I promise!

Carol

4 Pronunciation

Listen and repeat.

will	we'll
live	leave
fit	feet
it	eat
sit	seat
tin	teen
fill	feel

Now listen and write the words you hear.

5 Speak and Listen

The group are chatting in the hotel after the visit to the studio. What do you think will happen next? Why? Choose A, B, or C.

If you are not sure, say *Perhaps he/she'll …*

1 Everyone wants to watch a documentary on TV. Will Carol …
A say she is pleased?
B fall asleep?
C get angry?

2 Greg suggests everyone goes to a big football match tomorrow. Will Ben …
A say he wants to stay in the hotel?
B say nothing and go?
C say that it's a really good idea?

3 Kate says there's a new YTV game on the computer. Will Jack …
A say that he's not interested?
B be the first person to play it?
C let everyone else have a go first?

4 It's Lana's birthday. Sally gives her a new black T-shirt as a present. Will Lana …
A say thank you and then try and change it?
B say she loves black?
C say thank you and not wear the T-shirt?

5 Kate gives Greg a cup of coffee with sugar in it. Will Greg …
A say thank you and drink the coffee?
B say thank you and not drink the coffee?
C try and get another cup of coffee himself?

Listen and check.

6 Write and Speak

Put this dialogue into the correct order.

___ After school, then. Don't forget.

_1_ Do you want to go for a picnic on Saturday?

___ I think so, but I can't tell you now.

___ I won't.

___ I'll see you tomorrow after school.

___ When can you tell me?

Activity Book Unit 4 Lesson 2 Activities 5 and 6

LESSON 3

You spoke too fast.

• Adverbs of manner



1 LISTEN AND READ

Kate OK. Is everyone sitting comfortably? Well done everybody. You all did well … but …

Carol What do you mean, but … ?

Kate I mean that we're going to film some of the documentary again. Some of you spoke too fast, and you weren't relaxed.

Carol I think we didn't have enough time to rehearse properly.

Kate Well, you and Lana and Rawand spoke perfectly. Some of the others need to relax in front of the camera. I can show you some of the drama exercises that actors do before they go on television. Would you all like that?

Carol Yes, please!

Match the questions and answers.

1 Why are they going to record some of the documentary again?
2 What did Kate think about Lana and Rawand in the documentary?
3 Does Carol need to do her part again?
4 What is Kate going to do with the group?

a No, she doesn't.
b Some drama exercises
c That they were very good.
d Because some of them spoke too fast.

2 Grammar

Adverbs of manner

Regular		**Irregular**	
Adjective	**Adverb**	**Adjective**	**Adverb**
normal	normal**ly**	good	well
proper	proper**ly**	fast	fast
quick	quick**ly**	hard	hard
bad	bad**ly**	late	late
comfortab**le**	comfortab**ly**	long	long
happ**y**	happ**ily**		
angr**y**	angr**ily**		
perfect	perfect**ly**		

We use adverbs of manner to describe *how* we do something.

Grammar Summary page 101

Copy and complete with adverbs of manner from the box.

1 Are you sitting c____?
2 Kate thought that most of the group did w____.
3 But some of them spoke too f____.
4 Kate thought that Lana and Rawand spoke p____.

3 Listen and Speak

Kate explains two drama exercises to the group. Listen and choose the correct answer.

a) In the first exercise Kate tells them how to dance/write/move.
b) In the second exercise she tells them how to sing/talk/walk.

Now listen to the second exercise. Try to guess the adverb of manner before the YTV group! Choose from the adverbs in the box.

1 Ben 2 Carol 3 Rawand 4 Jack
5 Pedro 6 Ela 7 Carlos 8 Sally

angrily bossily happily loudly nervously
politely quietly quickly rudely sadly slowly

Now do both drama exercises using the adverbs in the box.

Activity Book Unit 4 Lesson 3 Activities 1 and 2

4 Vocabulary

Match the words with the definitions.

1 broadcast 2 character 3 episode
4 exercise 5 rehearse 6 studio

a) the place where people make a film or video
b) a practice activity
c) show on television
d) practise a play, piece of music, etc for a performance
e) person in a documentary or a film, play or book
f) a part of a story

5 Pronunciation

Listen and repeat. Mark the stress.

adverb comfortably episode happily
nervously normally politely properly
recording rehearse tomorrow

adverb

6 Write and Speak

Write a paragraph. Describe someone on television. Say what they do and what they look like. What clothes do they wear? Don't write the person's name.

Now read your paragraph to the students near you. Can they guess the name of the person?

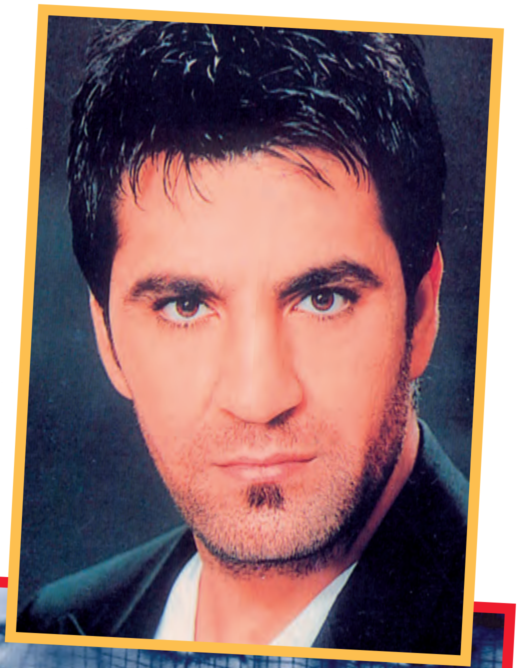
Activity Book Unit 4 Lesson 3 Activities 3–6

Lesson 4

Well done, Lana!

1 Listen and Read









Greg Well done, Lana. Kate tells me that you and Rawand did brilliantly in the documentary.

Lana Thanks, Greg!

Greg Who was that Kurdish musician? Zak …

Lana Zakaria.

Greg Oh yes. How do you spell his name?

Lana Z-A-K-A-R-I-A. He's very famous in Kurdistan. I think he's great and even my mum and dad like him!

Greg So he's not just popular with young people?

Lana No, everyone likes him. I'll tell you about him – I've got my notes from the documentary here.

Greg Great!

Lana Well, he was born in Erbil in Kurdistan. In 1993 he moved to Sweden, where he started his musical career. He played keyboard for other famous stars. He made his first album 'Tu Haiti' in 1998 and became *really* famous in 2002 when he made a video to go with his album 'Rojgar'. Would you like to see it?

Greg Yes, please! I'd love to!

Listening

2 Cover the dialogue and answer the questions.

1 How do you spell his name in English?
2 Where was he born?
3 Where did he go in 1993?
4 What instrument did he play?
5 When did he make his first album?
6 When did he make a video for 'Rojgar'?

Now listen again and check.

Unit 4 Lesson 4 Activities 1–3

Reading

3 Complete the information about Zakaria. Use these words.

keyboard older born moved records

musical fans albums interested famous

A *Early years*

Zakaria was __1__ in Erbil. From his early childhood he was __2__ in music. His family was very __3__.

B *Away from home*

In 1993 he __4__ to Sweden where he played __5__ for other famous musicians.

C *Famous titles*

His famous __6__ are 'Tu Hati', 'Bigerewe', 'Daye', 'Rojgar' and 'Tehnaz'. Every time he __7__ new songs he becomes more __8__.

D *Who likes him?*

He has many young __9__ but __10__ people like him too.

Speaking

4 In pairs, talk about your favourite television programme. Prepare a list of questions to ask your partner. ***What's your favourite programme? What's it about? Who's in it?***

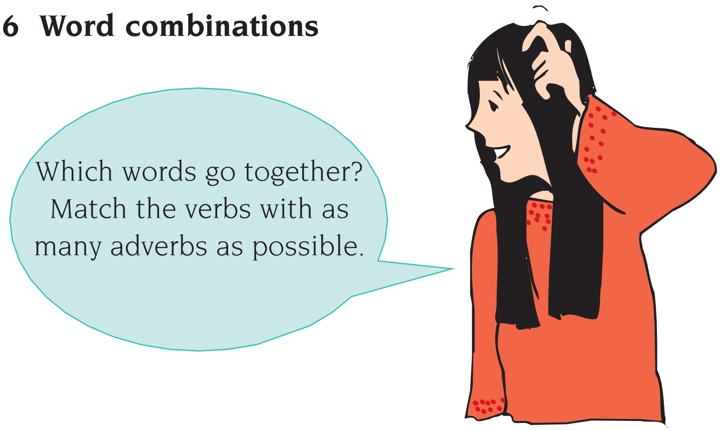
Writing

5 Write two paragraphs – one about your partner's favourite programme and one about your own.

Unit 4 Lesson 4 Activities 4–5

To Help You Study

6 Word combinations



Verbs
eat drink listen speak understand walk

Adverbs
angrily carefully easily happily hungrily quickly slowly thirstily

• ENGLISH FACT FILE •

Many English words look similar but have different pronunciation. Which words in column A rhyme with words in column B?

A	B
do	own
go	sort
through	no
though	run
laugh	who
taught	who
phone	half
done	so
low	so
bought	now

Review



1 Read and choose the best words.

Dear Mum and Dad,

It's great here in London. Everything is going 1) brilliant/brilliantly. You know we 2) made/maked a documentary this week. The director, Kate, said I was very 3) good/well in it.

I 4) will/am going send you a copy of the DVD. You'll be 5) proud/proudly of me.

I 6) like/am liking the other kids. I think Lana's my 7) most good/best friend here. She's 8) nicest/very nice. She comes from Kurdistan. Tomorrow we 9) will/are going to see a play at the theatre.

Lots of love,

Carol

2 Ask and answer.

you/watch *Our World* ✘

A Are you going to watch *Our World*?

B No, I'm not.

1 Pedro and Rawand/have dinner now ✓
2 the group/do drama exercises ✓
3 Jack/miss *Our World* ✘
4 The group/go to the theatre ✓
5 Carol/make a documentary about London ✘
6 Lana/get information about Zakaria ✓

Now write sentences.

I'm not going to watch Our World.

3 Complete this conversation with *will* or *won't*.

Carlos What are you doing, Jack?
Jack I'm thinking … I think we should have a picnic in the park at the weekend.
Carlos Great idea!
Jack __1__ you help me? We __2__ keep it a secret. We __3__ tell the others on Friday.
Carlos Sure.
Jack I don't know if they __4__ all come …
Carlos Of course they will! They __5__ miss a picnic! Let's plan.
Jack OK, I __6__ watch the weather forecast. We __7__ go to the park if it rains!

4 Rewrite the sentences using *will* or *going to*.

She plans to live in Hollywood.
She is going to live in Hollywood.

1 I plan to work hard all next week.
I ______________________________
2 I expect her to be successful in Hollywood.
I think she ______________________________
3 I don't want it to rain this afternoon.
I hope it ______________________________
4 They plan to make a video.
They ______________________________
5 He doesn't plan to miss the programme.
He ______________________________
6 My hope is that you enjoy the film.
I hope ______________________________

5 Complete with the correct adverb of manner formed from these adjectives.

comfortable early good happy nervous

1 Are you sitting ______? Then I'll begin.
2 The bus left ______ and they missed it.
3 Everyone enjoyed the drama exercises and smiled ______.
4 Carol did ______ in the documentary.
5 Ela didn't like the large crowd and looked around ______.

6 Find the odd word.

1 presenter director cameraman studio
2 album video CD record
3 documentary drama television quiz
4 Carol Rawand Carlos Jack
5 fast hard happy well
6 doctor nurse patient hospital

7 Test each other: Write the adverbs.

happy happily

Song

Read the song. Now listen and sing.

I don't believe you!

You say you're going to visit London
You say you're going to visit France
You say that you'll be gone a long time
You say you'll sing and you'll dance

I don't believe you, don't believe you.

Because I said I wanted to travel,
Because I told you I couldn't go,
Now you tell me that you're doing
All the things I wanted so …

I don't believe you, don't believe you.

You say you're going round the world
But I don't think that you speak truly.
When I told you of my dreams
You were thinking you could fool me.

I don't believe you, I don't believe you.
But I don't believe ya!



Activity Book **Unit 4 Review**

Ireland



Dublin



The Emerald Isle

The Irish national colour is green, and people call Ireland 'the Emerald Isle' after emerald, the green jewel. It is a very beautiful green country because it gets a lot of rain. Tourists come from all over the world to visit Ireland and the capital city of Dublin.

In the past, Ireland was a very poor country. One hundred and fifty years ago, half the population of Ireland died because there was not enough food to eat. Many Irish people went to live in Britain and the USA. The population of the Republic of Ireland (in the south) is now 3.5 million and the two official languages are English and Gaelic (Irish Gaelic, not Scottish Gaelic). The population of Northern Ireland is about 1.5 million.

Today, Ireland is a richer country but it has political problems. The English first controlled part of Ireland in 1171 and, later, all of it. In 1921 the Republic of Ireland won its independence. By 1925 there was a frontier between the Republic and Northern Ireland, which is part of the United Kingdom. Some Irish people want the whole of Ireland to be one independent country – others do not.

1

Read *The Emerald Isle* and match the beginnings with the endings.

1 People call Ireland the 'Emerald Isle'
2 50% of the Irish population
3 3,500,000 people live in
4 The Republic of Ireland is
5 English and Gaelic
6 The Republic of Ireland won

a) not part of the United Kingdom.
b) because it is green.
c) independence in 1921.
d) died of hunger 150 years ago.
e) are the two official languages.
f) the Republic of Ireland.

2

Read the description of Dublin and complete the chart.

Dublin

Location ______________________
Population ______________________
Buildings ______________________
Parks ______________________
Attractions ______________________
Sunniest months ______________________
What to do ______________________

Where is Dublin? It's on the east coast of Ireland. The River Liffey runs through the city, which is very close to the sea. Dublin is really quite old – people say it's over a thousand years old.

How many people live there? There are a million people in Dublin, and 50% of the population of Dublin are under 25, so it's a young people's city.

What's it like? It's a wonderful city – full of interesting old houses, and lots of bridges over the Liffey. There's lots to see, and the best way to see Dublin is to walk. Phoenix Park is one of the world's largest city parks – twice as big as Central Park in New York. One of the attractions of Phoenix Park is Dublin Zoo, the third oldest zoo in the world, and famous for its lions.

What's the weather like? Well, people say it always rains a lot in Dublin, and that's true. But it's never really hot or cold and there's often lots of sunshine. The sunniest months are May and June.

What can you do in Dublin? Walk, talk to people and make friends. Dublin is the world's friendliest city and the Irish people are the world's greatest talkers. So that's what to do in Dublin: walk and talk! And listen to music – Ireland has got some of the best bands in the world. The Corrs, The Cranberries, Westlife and Boyzone are all Irish bands, not to mention U2 and Bob Geldof. And there's a fantastic folk music scene – you can sing and dance as well as listen!

Project

Make a holiday guide.

1 **Work with another student and make a list of good places for holidays.**

2 **Choose one place and make notes:**
Where is it? How do you get there? When is the best time to go?
What can you see and do there?
What are the best and worst things about the place?

3 **Use your notes to write a holiday guide.**



LESSON 1

What's happening this weekend?

• Present continuous: future arrangements • Question: *How long ...?*

1 READ

What's happening on Saturday?

9.30 am	Leave the hotel and walk to The Jeans Store in James Street.
11–1 pm	Watch the filming of a jeans commercial at The Jeans Store.
1.15 pm	Have lunch in the Pizza Paradise restaurant.
2.30 pm	Take the underground to South Kensington.
3 pm	Visit the Science Museum with Greg: Ben, Carol, Jack, Ela.
	Visit the Natural History Museum with Kate: Carlos, Sally, Pedro, Lana.
5.30 pm	Return to the hotel.
6.45 pm	Leave for the theatre: *The Phantom of the Opera*.



Read the poster and find out the answers to these questions.

1 What time are the group leaving the hotel on Saturday morning?
2 When are they watching the filming of a jeans commercial?
3 Where are they having lunch?
4 Who is taking them to the Science Museum?
5 Which museum is Lana going to?
6 Is Carlos going to the Science Museum?
7 How long are they spending at the museums?
8 When are they leaving for the theatre?

2 LISTEN AND SPEAK

Listen to Greg and note down *four* changes to the arrangements for Saturday.

Now ask and answer questions about what's happening tomorrow.

A Are they watching the filming of a jeans commercial tomorrow morning?
B Yes, they are.
A Are they leaving the hotel at half past nine?
B No, they aren't. They're leaving at ...

3 GRAMMAR

Present continuous: future arrangements
Greg **is taking** people to the Science Museum.
We**'re going** to the theatre in the evening.
They **aren't leaving** the hotel at 9.30.

What time **are** they **having** lunch?
Who **is going** to the Science Museum?
How long **are** they **spending** at the museums?

➡ *Grammar Summary page 101*

Write sentences about future arrangements using the present continuous.

they/have/lunch/at quarter past one
They're having lunch at quarter past one.

1 Lana/visit/the Science Museum/tomorrow
2 Kate/not take/people to the museum
3 they/visit/the museums/in the morning?
4 we/watch/the jeans commercial/before lunch
5 what time/they/return/to the hotel?
6 we/not go/to the theatre/tonight
7 you/come/to my party/this evening?
8 I/meet/my friends/in the café at 6.30

Activity Book Unit 5 Lesson 1 Activities 1–4

4 LISTEN

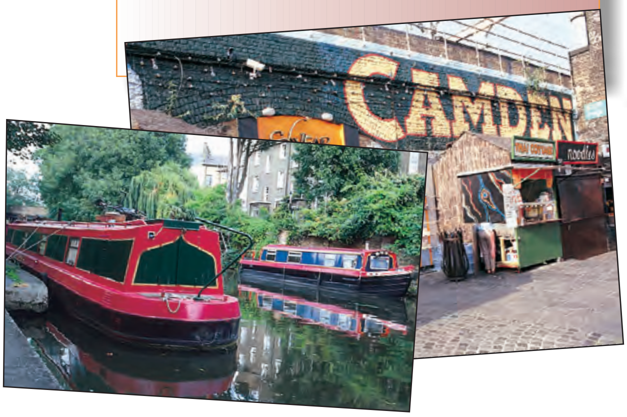
Greg is talking about arrangements for Sunday. Listen and number a–e in the right order.

a) Have lunch in Camden Market.
b) Visit London Zoo.
c) Take a canal boat trip.
d) Go shopping in Camden Market.
e) Walk along Regent's Canal.

Now complete the timetable.

YTV What's happening on Sunday?

10 am	Visit London Zoo
Midday	
12.30 pm	
2 pm	
4–4.45 pm	



5 SPEAK

Ask and answer questions about Sunday.

A **When** are they visiting London Zoo?
B **At** ten o'clock **on** Sunday morning.
A **How long** are they staying there?
B **For** two hours.

6 WRITE

Complete Carol's postcard to her parents about Sunday.



7 PRONUNCIATION

Listen and repeat.

s **+ consonant**
science shopping speak spend sports stadium
stall station store street

8 READ

Read the Fact File. What would you like to buy in Camden Market?

• FACT FILE •

Camden Market in north London is a paradise for young people, and it's the perfect place to buy presents and souvenirs. It has hundreds of shops and stalls which sell new and second-hand clothes, records, books, posters, furniture, lamps, jewellery, arts and crafts – and lots more. There are also dozens of exotic food stalls, as well as cafés and restaurants.
Open: Saturday and Sunday
Underground stations: Camden Town, Chalk Farm

9 WRITE

How long ... ?

At School in England.

Lessons in English schools are usually 45 minutes. School terms are about 12 weeks. There's a six week summer holiday in July and August.

Write questions and short answers.

How long are lessons in English schools? They're usually ...

Activity Book **Unit 5 Lesson 1 Activities 5 and 6**

LESSON 2 You can't miss it!

• Object pronouns • Prepositions of direction

1 LISTEN AND READ

Greg Carol, are you coming? We mustn't be late for the jeans commercial.

Carol I'm waiting for Sally – she's on the phone. Why don't you tell me how to get to the shop? I can show her the way.

Greg OK, I'll give you a map. Look, we're here. You walk through Hyde Park to Marble Arch, you go across Park Lane, and along Oxford Street past a huge shop called Selfridges. Then turn left into James Street and The Jeans Store is on the right. You can't miss it!

Sally It's nearly eleven o'clock! Why don't we ask someone the way?

Carol I'm sure the shop is just round the corner ...

Sally Stop, Carol, we're lost! Look, there's a policewoman – I'll ask her the way. Excuse me, can you help us? We're looking for James Street.

WPC James Street? OK – go up this street to Oxford Street and turn right. Go across the road and James Street is the third street on the left. It isn't far.

Sally Thank you very much. Come on, Carol, let's run!

True or false? Correct the false sentences.

1 Greg is waiting for Sally.
2 Sally is talking on the phone.
3 Selfridges is in James Street.
4 The Jeans Store is in James Street.
5 The policewoman gives them directions to James Street.



Now look at these sentences from the conversation. Who or what do the words in *italics* refer to?

Why don't you tell *me* how to get to the shop?
Carol

1 I can show *her* the way.
2 I'll give *you* a map.
3 You can't miss *it*.
4 I'll ask *her* the way.
5 Excuse me, can you help *us*?

Activity Book **Unit 5 Lesson 2 Activity 1**

2 GRAMMAR

Subject pronouns
I you he she it we they

Object pronouns
me you him her it us them

Grammar Summary page 101

Complete with object pronouns.

1 'Where are Carol and Sally? I'm looking for ______.'
2 Greg told Carol the way and he gave ______ a map.
3 'We're looking for the shop but we can't find ______.'
4 'Excuse ______, we're lost. Can you tell ______ the way to James Street?'
5 Sally was making a phone call so Carol waited for ______.
6 'Hurry up, Sally! I'm waiting for ______!'

Activity Book **Unit 5 Lesson 2 Activities 2 and 3**

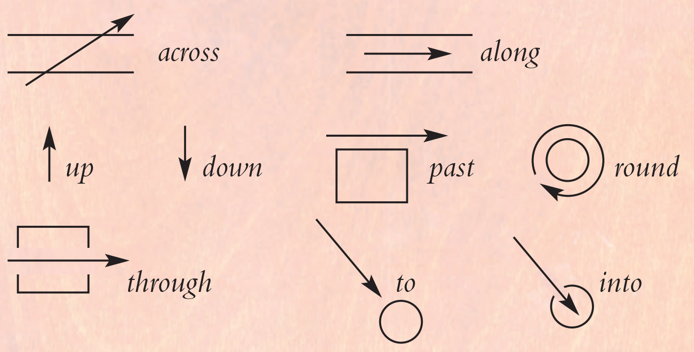
3 Read and Speak

Read Greg's directions in the dialogue again and follow the route on the map.

Now read the policewoman's directions. Where were Carol and Sally when they asked her the way?



Prepositions of direction



4 Listen and Speak

Carol tells Greg how she and Sally got lost. Listen and follow their route on the map. Then look at the map and give each other directions.

A You are outside Selfridges. Turn right, walk to the end of Oxford Street and then turn left. Where are you?

B Park Lane!

Activity Book **Unit 5 Lesson 2 Activities 4 and 5**

5 Pronunciation

Write these words under *walk*, *stop* or *go*.

call cross don't four long lost most phone shop show store talk

walk	stop	go

Now listen and check. Repeat the words.

6 Write and Speak

Write directions from your school to your home.

Turn left outside the school and walk to the bus stop. Catch a bus to .... When you get off the bus, cross the road. I live in the fourth street on the right.

Now read out your directions. Don't say the name of your street! Can other students guess where you live?

LESSON 3

How much money have you got?

• *some* and *any* • *How much/many ...?*

1 READ AND LISTEN

Look at the menu and complete the conversation with the names of the pizzas.

Carol, Rawand and Lana are in Pizza Paradise.

Lana Let's choose something to eat. I'm starving!
Waiter Are you ready to order?
Lana Yes, could I have a __1__ pizza, please?
Rawand What's that?
Lana It's a pizza with cheese, tomatoes, olives and garlic.
Rawand Oh, could I have that too? But I don't want any olives.
Carol Have you got any pizzas with mushrooms?
Waiter There's a __2__ pizza – with cheese, tomatoes, mushrooms, chicken ...
Carol No, I don't want any meat. I'm vegetarian.
Waiter Then why don't you have a __3__ pizza? There isn't any meat on that.
Carol OK, I'll have that. And I'd like some garlic bread, please.
Waiter And what would you like to drink?
Carol A Coke, please.
Waiter How many Cokes?
Lana Two.
Rawand And could I have a glass of water, please?
Waiter Certainly – coming right up.
Rawand Carol ... how much money have you got?
Carol About £25. Why?
Rawand Because I haven't got any. Could I borrow some?
Carol Honestly, you're hopeless!

PIZZA PARADISE

PIZZAS

ORIGINAL	Cheese, tomatoes	£6.50
MEDITERRANEAN	Cheese, tomatoes, olives, garlic	£6.75
TROPICAL	Cheese, chicken, pineapple	£6.50
FOUR SEASONS	Cheese, tomatoes, mushrooms, chicken, olives	£7.00
SURPRISE	Cheese, tomatoes, spinach, a fried egg	£6.75
COUNTRY	Cheese, onions, peppers, mushrooms	£6.50

MIXED SALAD £3.50 GARLIC BREAD £1.50

Now listen and check.

2 SPEAK AND WRITE

Answer the questions.

1 How do you know that Lana is very hungry?
2 What doesn't Rawand want on his pizza?
3 What does Carol want on her pizza?
4 Why doesn't she want any meat?
5 What else does Carol order to eat?
6 How many Cokes do they order?
7 How much money has Carol got?
8 What does Rawand want to borrow?

Activity Book Unit 5 Lesson 3 Activity 1

3 Grammar

some* and *any

I'd like **some** garlic bread.
Could I borrow **some** money?
I don't want **any** olives/meat.
Have you got **any** pizzas with mushrooms?

We use *some* and *any* with both plural and uncountable nouns.
We use *some* in positive sentences, and in requests and questions when we want/expect the answer 'yes'.
We use *any* in negative sentences and questions.

How much/many …?

How much money have you got?
How many Cokes?

We use *How much* with uncountable nouns.
We use *How many* with plural countable nouns.

Grammar Summary page 102

Complete with *some* or *any*.

1 Could I have ______ water, please?
2 I'm sorry, we haven't got ______ ice cream.
3 There aren't ______ glasses on the table.
4 I'd like ______ extra cheese on my pizza.
5 Could I have ______ bread and butter, please?

Complete with *much* or *many*.

6 How ______ people are there in the restaurant?
7 How ______ pizzas do they order?
8 How ______ money does Rawand need?
9 How ______ bread does Carol want?
10 How ______ pizzas are there on the menu?

Unit 5 Lesson 3 Activities 2–4

4 Pronunciation

Write these words under *good* or *food*.

choose could fruit group juice should through took wood would

good	food

Now listen and check. Repeat the words.

5 Speak

Act out a conversation between two customers and a waiter in Pizza Paradise. You can use the phrases in the boxes.

Waiter
Are you ready to order?
What would you like to eat/drink?
It's a pizza with ______.
How much/many ______ do you want?
Certainly.

Customers
What's ______?
Could I have a/some ______, please?
I'd like a/some ______, please.
I don't want any ______.
Have you got any ______?

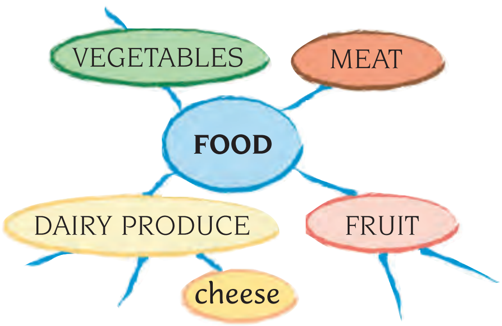
Are you ready to order? What would you like to eat?

Could I have a Tropical pizza, please?

What's a Tropical pizza?

6 Vocabulary

Make a word map for food. Write words from the pizza menu and add other words you know.



7 Write

Imagine you have a restaurant. Write your favourite menu!

Now write out the conversation between the waiter/waitress and a customer in *your* restaurant.

Unit 5 Lesson 3 Activities 5–7

LESSON 4

What's the story?

GUESS AND LEARN!



A printer's shop in 1710 – the Science Museum



TRY THIS QUICK NEWSPAPER QUIZ. THE ANSWERS WILL SURPRISE YOU!

1. How many years ago did the Chinese invent printing?
   A 1200 years ago. **B** 700 years ago. **C** The Chinese didn't invent printing.
2. A German called Gutenberg invented printing in Europe. When?
   A 836 **B** 1036 **C** 1436
3. William Caxton visited Germany in 1471 and the Germans taught him the secret of printing. Caxton printed the first book in English in 1475. What else did he print?
   A The first textbook for teaching English. **B** The first book about computers. **C** The first book about football.
4. Soon people all over Europe started printing newspapers. How much did printing change over the next four hundred years?
   A Not at all. **B** Not much. **C** A lot.
5. An American newspaper editor invented the first typewriter. When?
   A 1767 **B** 1867 **C** 1967
6. The biggest change was in the 1960s with the first computers. Now anyone can use them to produce a newspaper. But in the future, the 'paper' may disappear from 'newspaper' – why?
   A There'll be electronic newspapers. **B** There won't be any paper left. **C** There won't be any news.

Answers
1 A 2 C 3 A 4 B 5 B 6 A

READING

1 Do the Quick Newspaper Quiz.

LISTENING

2 Look at the pictures in *What's the story?* and listen to the recorded information. Then put sentences a–g in the right order.

a) The editor sends the pages to the printer.
b) The reporters get news stories and a photographer takes pictures.
c) Vans deliver the papers to the newsagents.
d) The editor chooses the best stories and pictures.
e) The reporters write the stories.
f) They sell the papers to thousands of readers.
g) The printer prints thousands of copies of the newspaper.

SPEAKING

3 Tell each other about newspaper production.

A First the reporters get news stories.
B Then a photographer takes ...

WRITING

4 Write a description of what happened *yesterday* in the newspaper office.

The reporters got news stories ...

• ENGLISH FACT FILE •

British and American English – different spelling
On page 27 you saw some words that are different in British and American English. We also spell some words differently! Here are some examples:

British English	American English
aeroplane	airplane
behaviour	behavior
centre	center
colour	color
litre	liter
metre	meter
realise	realize
theatre	theater
travel – travelled	travel – traveled
TV programme	TV program

Activity Book **Unit 5 Lesson 4 Activities 1 and 2**

TO HELP YOU STUDY

5 Definitions



Find the words to complete these definitions.

1 The ______ chooses the best stories and pictures.
2 A ______ takes photos.
3 ______ write news stories.
4 The ______ prints the newspaper.
5 ______ sell newspapers.

Now write definitions of these people. You can check in the dictionary!

a police officer   a tourist   a doctor   a waiter   a baker   an architect

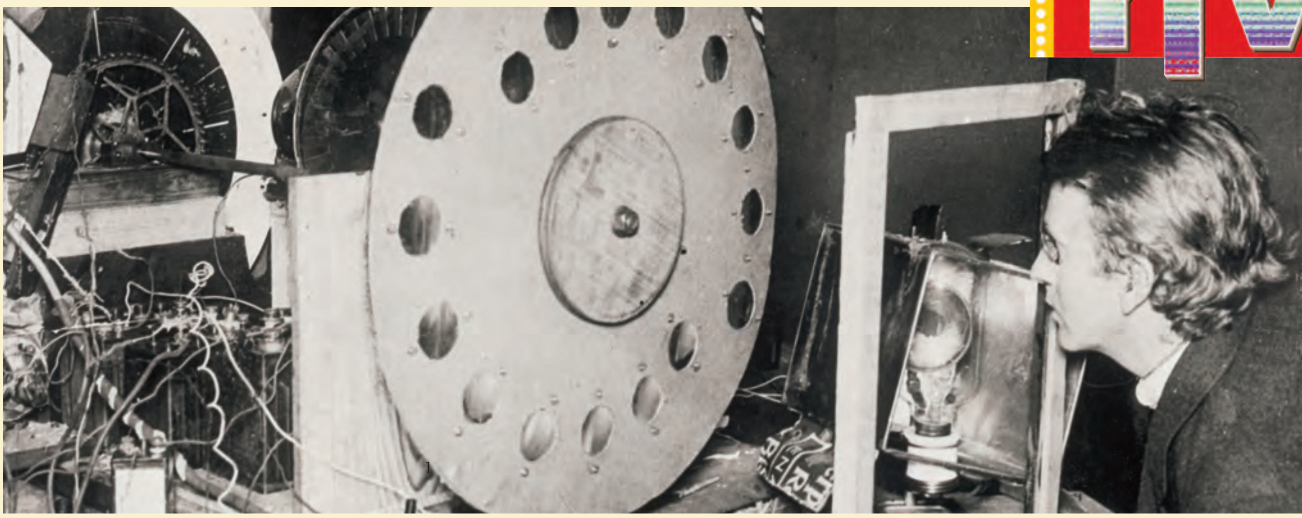
Now read your definitions but don't say the word. Can the others guess?



Activity Book **Unit 5 Lesson 4 Activities 3 and 4**

Review

1 Read and complete. For each number 1–10, choose word A, B or C.



On 27 January 1926, __1__ scientists met in a laboratory in London to watch TV. A Scottish man __2__ John Logie Baird invented the television and he made his TV from all kinds of things, including an old box, __3__ parts of a bicycle and a cake tin! He transmitted pictures of a 16-year-old boy. The boy moved __4__ head and talked while the scientists watched __5__ in another room. It was the world's first TV transmission!

The BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) __6__ the first public TV broadcasts from London in 1936. They broadcast programmes in black and white, because they couldn't broadcast __7__ in colour. The first colour TVs appeared in the USA in the 1950s.

The first video recorders also appeared in the USA, in 1959. But John Logie Baird made the first video recordings in 1927! He recorded pictures of people but he didn't have __8__ equipment to play back his recordings. Now, finally people __9__ see Baird's recordings and they say they are incredible, like ghosts out of the air!

How __10__ people now have colour TVs and video recorders? Millions of people all over the world – thanks to the Scottish inventor, John Logie Baird!

1	**A** much	**B** any	**C** some
2	**A** name	**B** called	**C** who
3	**A** much	**B** some	**C** any
4	**A** her	**B** him	**C** his
5	**A** him	**B** his	**C** it
6	**A** make	**B** have made	**C** made
7	**A** them	**B** their	**C** it
8	**A** many	**B** any	**C** an
9	**A** have	**B** could	**C** can
10	**A** much	**B** many	**C** long

2 Ask Kate questions about future arrangements. Listen to the answers and write the dates.

Ela/return to Poland
When is she returning to Poland?
On the thirty-first of August.

1 Ela/return to Poland
2 Pedro/fly home
3 Rawand and Ben/visit Scotland
4 Carlos/go on holiday
5 Carol and Jack/go back to school

Now write sentences.

1 Ela is returning to Poland on 31 August.

3 Sally is talking to Ben about Saturday morning. Complete with object pronouns.

'This morning some friends called me from Australia. I was talking to ___1___ on the phone, and Carol was waiting for ___2___. So Greg gave Carol a map of central London and told ___3___ the way to The Jeans Store. But I don't think Carol listened to ___4___! We looked for The Jeans Store, but we couldn't find ___5___, so we asked a policewoman to help ___6___. When we ran into the shop, you were all waiting for ___7___. It was great to see ___8___! And we were just in time for the commercial – I'm glad I didn't miss ___9___.'

4 Complete with these prepositions.

across along down into past through to up

The River Thames runs ___1___ the centre of London. There are many famous buildings and attractions ___2___ the river, including Big Ben, the Houses of Parliament, and the London Eye. The group were going ___3___ the London Eye on a boat when Ben fell ___4___ the river!

The newest bridge over the Thames is the Millennium Bridge. The group walked ___5___ the bridge from the Globe Theatre to St Paul's Cathedral. They climbed ___6___ 311 steps ___7___ the top of the Monument. Then they had to walk ___8___ the steps again!

5 Choose *some* or *any*.

1 I want to buy *some/any* presents for my family.
2 Could you lend me *some/any* money for an ice cream?
3 There aren't *some/any* empty tables in the café.
4 Would you like *some/any* water with your meal?
5 I haven't got *some/any* expensive jewellery.
6 Do you sell *some/any* Spanish newspapers?

6 Complete with *How much/many* and write the answers.

1 ______ ______ water do you drink every day?
2 ______ ______ meals do you have every day?
3 ______ ______ money do you spend every week?
4 ______ ______ books do you read every month?
5 ______ ______ English words do you learn every week?

7 Put the words in the right order.

1 ask we why the don't way someone?
2 me us excuse help you can?
3 I glass a have water of could?
4 money how got have you much?
5 eggs want you many do how?

8 Puzzle

What kind of things does Mr Counter like? Can you write three more sentences?

Mr Counter likes sandwiches but he doesn't like meat.
He likes vegetables but he doesn't like fruit.
He likes eggs but he doesn't like cheese.
He likes onions but he doesn't like garlic.

9 Read and find the word.

My first is in *pizza* and *chips* and *peas*
My second is in *bread* and it's also in *cheese*
My third is in *sugar* and *butter* and *rice*
My fourth appears in *coffee* twice
My fifth is in *egg* and it's also in *steak*
My sixth is in *crisps* and it's also in *cake*
My last is in drinks like *water* and *tea*
And my whole is what your English should be!

10 Game: Word Machine

How many English words can you make from these letters?

PARADISE

ride parade ...

Activity Book **Unit 5 Review**

The United States of America





1

How much do you know about the USA? For example, what is the population?

A 90 million **B** 190 million **C** 290 million.

The answer is C. Now can you answer these questions?

1 How many states are there?
2 Are these states in the north, south, east or west of the USA?
Virginia Minnesota Texas California
3 One state is an island in the Pacific Ocean. Which is it?
4 Another state is north-east of Canada. What is it called?

Check your answers on the map.

Multi-racial USA

2

Read *Multi-racial USA* and match these titles with paragraphs 1–5.

African-Americans   The USA today
The first Americans
The first immigrants
19th and 20th century immigration

3

Read the text again and match the beginnings with the endings.

1 The first Europeans came to
2 The Spanish discovered
3 The Spanish thought
4 Many millions of Africans came to the USA as
5 Slavery came to an end
6 12% of the population
7 Over 30 million Americans

a) speak English as a second language.
b) slaves.
c) are African-Americans.
d) North America about 500 years ago.
e) after 1864.
f) North America from Scandinavia.
g) they were in India.

1 ______________________

The Native American people came to the USA from Asia 25,000 years ago through what is now Alaska. People from Scandinavia first sailed to North America 1200 years ago. The Spanish followed seven hundred years later, in around 1500. The Spanish called the Native Americans 'Red Indians' because they thought they were in India!



2 ______________________

Immigration from Europe grew rapidly over the next two hundred years, and people came from Britain, France, Holland, Germany and Sweden. The Europeans chose to sail across the Atlantic to North America. But many millions of Africans came to the USA when they did not want to. They were slaves and worked on farms.

3 ______________________

Slavery did not end until after the American Civil War in 1864. But African-Americans did not have the same rights as white Americans for another 100 years. Today 12% of the population are African-American – that's 35 million people.

4 ______________________

Immigration continued after the Civil War and many immigrants came from Germany, Ireland, Italy, Poland and Portugal. 70% of the Portuguese immigrants were from the Azores and most of them came to the East Coast of the USA. In the last century more immigrants came from Mexico and Central and South America. On the West Coast of the USA, there are many Chinese-, Japanese-, Korean-, Vietnamese- and Thai-Americans. More than 30 million people in the USA speak English as a second language.

5 ______________________

This rich variety of people, with their different histories, traditions, festivals, languages and food, is what makes the USA in the 21st century special.

PROJECT

Make a good food guide for your town.

1 **Work with another student and make a list of your favourite foods.**

2 **Where can you buy them? Make a list of the best food shops and places to eat in your town.**

3 **Choose five places for young people and five for adults. Think about:**
chicken   burgers   pizza   ice cream   salad   other food

4 **Write your guide, check it and show it to other students.**



Lesson 1

• Present perfect

Have you been to Silemani?

1 Read and Listen



Rawand and Lana have a free morning. They are making plans …

Carol Hi you two! What are you doing this morning? Where have you decided to go?

Rawand We don't know … we're just talking about it … .

Lana I'd like to go to Buckingham Palace. It's what all tourists do!

Carol Buckingham Palace! Oh, can I come with you?

Rawand But you've been to Buckingham Palace. All English people have been to Buckingham Palace!

Carol Well, I haven't! I've seen it on TV hundreds of times. But I haven't been there.

Rawand That's amazing. You're English and you haven't been to one of the most famous places in London.

Carol Remember, I'm English but I come from York. I've only visited London once before.

Lana And you're Kurdish, Rawand. Have you been everywhere in Kurdistan?

Rawand Well … Most places …

Lana Hmm … Have you visited Azadi Park in Silemani? Have you seen the statue of Ibrahim Pasha?

What is Rawand's answer? Listen and see if you are right.

True or false? Correct the false sentences.

1 Rawand wants to go to Buckingham Palace.
2 Carol hasn't been to Buckingham Palace.
3 Carol has visited London several times.
4 Rawand has seen the statue of Ibrahim Pasha in Silemani.
5 Rawand hasn't been to Silemani.
6 Carol's going to film Lana and Rawand at Buckingham Palace.

Activity Book **Unit 6 Lesson 1 Activity 1**

2 Grammar

Present perfect
You**'ve been** to Buckingham Palace.
I**'ve seen** it on TV hundreds of times.
I **haven't been** there.
Have you **been** everywhere in Kurdistan?
Where **have** you **decided** to go?

Grammar Summary page 102

Write sentences using the present perfect.

1 Lana and Rawand/decide/go to Buckingham Palace.
2 Carol/be/London once before.
3 She/not visit/Buckingham Palace.
4 Rawand/see/the statue of Ibrahim Pasha?
5 Where/Rawand/be/in Kurdistan?

Activity Book **Unit 6 Lesson 1 Activities 2–5**

3 Speak

Ask and answer questions about the group's time in London.

visit Covent Garden

Have they visited Covent Garden?

Yes, they have.

The group

visit Covent Garden visit Trafalgar Square
watch a football match watch musicians
see The Trooping of the Colour
go for a ride on the London Eye
walk around the TV studio

Carlos

talk to Kate take a cruise on the Thames
fall into the river visit the Globe Theatre

Ela

do aerobics visit the Science Museum
watch the filming of a commercial
go to the Notting Hill carnival

Ask about other characters.

4 Speak

Interview two other students about what they have done this week. Ask about:

Sport and leisure

Have you ... played ...? watched ...?
been to ...? listened to ...?

People

Have you ... bought someone a present?
helped a friend? written a letter?
been to a party?

Routine

How often have you ... met friends after school?
used the phone? done some homework?
come to school? had an English lesson?

What else?

5 Read

Read the Fact File. Where can you see these animals?



• FACT FILE •

Wildlife in London's Parks

London has more parks and open spaces than most other large cities. So when you've finished sightseeing, take a walk in a park. You'll be surprised at how many animals you can see!

Hyde Park is a good place to see squirrels in the trees and people riding horses. There are also ducks and other wild birds in the Serpentine Lake in the middle of the park. Regent's Park is where you will find London Zoo, one of the oldest zoos in the world. And the oldest animal in the zoo is Josephine, an Indian bird, which has lived there since 1945!

London also has a number of city farms such as the Kentish Town City farm, where you can see sheep, pigs, cows and goats. Richmond Park has wilder animals, and there you can see large numbers of red deer.

6 Pronunciation

Listen and repeat.

animal commercial horrible programme
recorded several squirrel surprised

7 Write

Write a paragraph comparing the two students you interviewed in activity 4.

Saman has played football every day, but Dara has only played football once this week.

Unit 6 Lesson 1 Activities 6 and 7

Lesson 2 I've never been abroad.

• Present perfect + *ever/never*

1 Listen and Read

Lana We're nearly there. Rawand, have you ever been abroad before?

Rawand No, never. In fact, I've never been outside Kurdistan.

Lana I've never been to London before. Isn't it a bit scary?

Rawand It was at first. But now it's OK.

Lana Look, we're here and we need to get to Covent Garden underground station. Have you ever travelled on the Tube before?

Rawand No, never!

Lana Another first! Let's go to the London Transport Museum! We've never been there!

Rawand OK. Now, where's Carol? Carol …



Now answer the questions.

1 Has Rawand ever been abroad before?
2 Has Lana ever been to London before?
3 Did Rawand feel scared at first?
4 How does Rawand feel now?
5 Where are Lana and Rawand going?

2 Grammar

Present perfect with *ever/never*
Have you **ever** been abroad before?
Have you **ever** travelled on the Underground?
I**'ve never been** outside Kurdistan.
She **has never** been to London.

➡ *Grammar Summary page 102*

Complete with *ever* or *never*.

1 Lana has been to London before.
2 Have Rawand and Lana been to Covent Garden station?
3 Lana has been Buckingham Palace before.
4 They've been to the London Transport Museum.
5 Has Rawand been on the Tube before?

3 Speak and Write

Ask other students the questions and note down their answers. If the answer is yes, ask *When? What happened?*

LIFE QUESTIONNAIRE

Have you ever …

- won a competition?
- met someone famous?
- lost something important?
- found something valuable?
- flown somewhere?

Now tell each other the answers. Then write a paragraph about one student.

Naz has never won a competition but she has met someone famous. She was fourteen and she saw Zakaria in the street.

Activity Book Unit 6 Lesson 2 Activities 1–3

4 Listen and Write

Listen to Lana and Rawand and look at the London Transport Museum chart. Number the pictures in the order you hear about them. Then listen again and choose the correct words or dates.

5 Vocabulary

Match the words in box A with as many words as possible in box B.

A	B
bus car railway train	driver engine line park station stop ticket timetable

bus driver, railway line

6 Pronunciation

Which words contain the sound *f* ?

bought enough laugh neighbours
photograph right thought

Listen and check. Repeat the words.

7 Write

Look at the Life Questionnaire in activity 3. Write a paragraph about yourself.

I have won a competition. I was …

The London Transport Museum

____ You can practise bus/train driving on this simulator.



____ They found this old house/horse when they built the Jubilee Line.



____ The Underground opened in 1863/1866. It is the oldest/biggest in the world.



____ The first electric underground railway opened in 1890/1918.



The London Transport Museum

Activity Book Unit 6 Lesson 2 Activities 4–6



C

Lesson 3

• *too much/too many*

Too many tourists …

1 Read and Listen



A



B

The group are in their hotel, and Ela and Carlos are introducing the video they have made.

Ela Hello, everyone. Our video is called 'Too many tourists?' and we hope you like it. The problem with one week in London is that everyone wants to see the same sights. So there are often too many tourists here and too many queues.

Carlos That's why we made a video showing some of the places we haven't all had time to go to. We want to thank Greg for helping us and it's his voice you can hear on the video. Please listen carefully and don't make too much noise.

Listen and number the pictures in the order you hear about them. Then listen again and complete the questionnaire.

London Questionnaire

Cats can be seen only in London/in Saigon/all over the world and is a very successful theatre/musical/song.

Harrods sells only jewellery/everything/only food and is usually empty/crowded/very crowded.

Which colours do Arsenal and Chelsea play in?

Most of London's theatres are in the East End/the West End/South Kensington.

Activity Book **Unit 6 Lesson 3 Activity 1**





2 Grammar

too much/too many
Don't make **too much** noise.
They cost **too much** money.
There are often **too many** tourists.
Sometimes there are just **too many** people.

We use ***too much*** with uncountable nouns.
We use ***too many*** with plural countable nouns.

➡ *Grammar Summary page 102*

Complete with *much* or *many*.

1 There are too ______ visitors in London.
2 Buses move slowly because there is too ______ traffic.
3 Ela doesn't like it when there are too ______ people.
4 There are too ______ cars on the road.
5 I think there's too ______ sport on TV.

3 Speak

Answer the questions using *too much/many*.

1 Rawand and Lana are in Trafalgar Square. It's very noisy. Lana can't hear what Rawand is saying. Why not? There's ...
2 Pedro and Carol want to go to the theatre. But they can't because the tickets are very expensive. What's wrong with the tickets? They ...
3 Ben has bought lots of presents for his family, but now he can't close his suitcase. Why not? He has ...
4 Ela always makes mistakes when she plays computer games. Why doesn't she ever win the games? She makes ...
5 Greg has satellite TV at home with 54 channels. But it's hard to choose which channel to watch. What's his problem? He's got ...
6 Kate and Paula make lots and lots of TV programmes and never have time to rest. What's their problem? They make ...

Activity Book **Unit 6 Lesson 3 Activities 2 and 3**

4 Pronunciation

Listen and repeat.

much	shop
cheese	she's
choose	shoes
chair	share
watch	wash

Now listen and write the words you hear.

5 Speak

Describe places in your town without saying their names. Ask the other students to guess which places you are describing. Think about:

shops stadiums cafés cinemas and theatres religious buildings

6 Write

Write a description of one or two of the places you talked about in activity 5.

In my town, there aren't many places for young people. There are lots of cafés, but the best ones are too crowded and too expensive.

Activity Book **Unit 6 Lesson 3 Activities 4–6**

Lesson 4 Great places

Ben

I've lived in New York all my life. My favourite place is the Statue of Liberty because it's world-famous. It's in New York harbour. The statue was a present from France to the people of the USA and it's over a hundred years old – it arrived by ship in 1885. The statue is 46 metres high and a lift takes you halfway up. After the lift you walk up 168 steps! There are ferry boats to the statue every half-hour in summer, and the trip takes twenty minutes. It's very popular, and there are often too many visitors in the afternoons, so you can't go right to the top.

Pedro

My favourite place is a bit of a surprise for a *paulistano* (someone from São Paulo)! It's the Cristo Redentor statue on top of the Corcovado mountain in Rio. I've been there lots of times. A French artist, Paul Landowski, created the statue in 1931. The statue is 30 metres high and weighs over 1,000 tonnes. You can drive up the mountain in a car or taxi, but the best way is by train! Yes, there's a little train which climbs up the side of the steep mountain – make sure you sit on the right-hand side going up for the view. But when there are too many passengers, the train takes a very long time to reach the top.

Rawand

My family live in Erbil. One of our favourite places is the Shaqlawa resort. Shaqlawa is about 50 km north of Hawler – quite an easy car ride. It doesn't take very long. The resort is between two mountains, Safeen (966m above sea level) and Sourka. There are great forests full of fruit trees – peaches, walnuts, figs, pomegranates … And it's a super place to go for a picnic! I don't know how long Shaqlawa has been a popular resort … all I know is that I've visited it for years! It can be quite hot in the summer … about 35°C – and climbing the mountain can be very tiring! In the winter, though, the temperature goes down to –10°C.

Greg

My favourite place isn't a building or a statue, it's the Iguazú Falls on the border between Argentina and Brazil. They're the largest waterfalls I've ever seen. They're really amazing because the waterfalls are two kilometres long! The first European to see the falls was Cabeza de Vaca in 1541. The water falls 70 metres and the noise is very loud indeed. The easiest way to get there is to fly from Buenos Aires and take a bus from the airport. The falls are very popular, so it's a good idea to get there early in the morning before all the tourist buses arrive. There's only one problem – you get very wet!


A


B


C


D

READING

1 Read the descriptions on page 74 and match them with four of the photos. Then complete the chart.

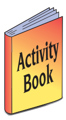
Name	Ben	Pedro	Rawand	Greg
Country	USA			
Place	Statue of Liberty			
Date	1885			
Height	46 m			
Getting there	Ferry boat			
Problems	Too many visitors			

Now ask and answer questions about the places.

What is ______'s favourite place?
Where is ______?
How old is it?
How tall is it?
How do you get there?
Are there any problems?

Where is the Statue of Liberty?

In New York harbour.



Unit 6 Lesson 4 Activities 1 and 2

SPEAKING

2 Look at the questions in activity 1. Ask another student about their favourite place.

What's your favourite place?

WRITING

3 Think about your favourite place. Write a paragraph describing it. Use the texts in this lesson to help you.

TO HELP YOU STUDY

4 Words and topics

You can never learn all the words in English. The important thing is to learn how to learn. Try my super word race!



WORD RACE RULES

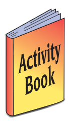
1 Play with another student.
2 Choose a topic (like clothes, or food, or sport).
3 Write down as many words as you can about the topic in one minute.
4 Who has the most words?

CLOTHES
cap
jeans
jumper

• ENGLISH FACT FILE •

How many words are there in English?
a) 10,000
b) 100,000
c) At least 1,000,000
d) No one knows

The right answer is **d)** because the language is getting bigger all the time. But **c)** is also true – there are over a million words in English. Don't Worry! There aren't a million words in *Sunrise*!



Unit 6 Lesson 4 Activities 3 and 4

Review

1 Read and complete with these words.

been enough ever every have many
most never old queue

LONDON HIGHLIGHTS

Four great places to go to in London. You've __1__ seen anything like them!



The London IMAX Cinema near Waterloo Station is the most amazing cinema you have __2__ seen. The screen on which you see the films is as high as ten houses! It is ten times as big as an ordinary screen and is the biggest in Europe. The cinema hasn't __3__ open long – it showed its first film in 1999.

__4__ you ever wanted to meet your rock heroes? Come to **The Rock Circus** at Piccadilly Circus – it's full of models of old and new singers. You can watch them play and hear them sing. It is one of the city's __5__ popular attractions. There are sometimes queues when too __6__ people want to see the same thing.

Also at Piccadilly Circus is **Funland** indoor park in the Trocadero. This is an exciting (and expensive) evening out, with five amazing rides plus two special 3D simulators. When you've had __7__ of Funland you'll find lots more games and rides in the Trocadero. The Trocadero is open __8__ day from ten in the morning to late at night.



Madame Tussaud's near Regent's Park is over 200 years __9__ and world-famous. It is easy to find because of the very long __10__ outside! Inside there are models of famous people of the past and present. A new attraction is the 'Spirit of London' time ride – you sit in the back of a black taxi and 'travel' through London's history in five minutes.

2 Ask and answer questions about what's happened today.

Ben and Carol/visit Madame Tussaud's ✔

A Have Ben and Carol visited Madame Tussaud's?
B Yes, they have.

1 Greg/watch TV ✘
2 Jack/make a video ✘
3 Lana/take lots of photos ✔
4 Carlos and Ela/see a musical ✘
5 Ben/telephone home ✔
6 Kate and Paula/have too much to do ✔

Now write sentences.

Ben and Carol have visited Madame Tussaud's.

3 Ask and answer.

Carol/see the Iguazú Falls ✘

A Has Carol ever seen the Iguazú Falls?
B No, she hasn't.

1 Sally/made a video before ✘
2 Kate/visit New York ✔
3 Pedro and Ela/be on TV ✘
4 Lana/meet Zakaria ✘
5 Ben/win a competition ✔

Now write sentences.

Carol has never seen the Iguazú Falls.

4 Complete with *much* or *many* and write the answers.

1 Are there too ______ tourists in your town?
2 Is there too ______ noise outside?
3 Have you spent too ______ money this week?
4 Have you watched too ______ TV programmes this week?
5 Have you got too ______ TV channels?
6 Have you got too ______ homework?

5 Correct these sentences.

1 She has want to talk to her parents all week.
2 Ben has buy lots of presents for his family.
3 Carol have recorded Rawand and Lana's visit to Buckingham Palace.
4 Pedro has ever been to London before.
5 The tickets cost too many money.

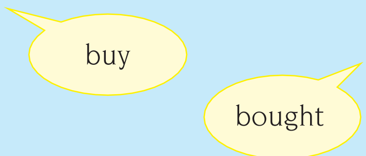
6 Put these words in the right order.

1 many are tourists there too
2 USA been has to the never she
3 before a Jack made has video ever?
4 competition ever have a won you?
5 Liberty never Statue I of the seen have

7 Find the odd word.

1 rude horrible friendly angry
2 camera cassette video bus
3 parks goats sheep cows
4 airport harbour station driver
5 film model screen cinema
6 cathedral waterfall temple church

8 Test each other
Say the past participle.



Song

Read the song. Then listen and sing.

To practise *present perfect*, *how long*, *too long*

How long has it been?

How long has it been since we last sang a song?
It feels like it has been forever.
Too long it's been
You know what I mean
'Cos it's singing that keeps us together.

Don't say you're too busy to sing.
Don't say you've got too much to do.
So don't wait too long
To join in the song
'Cos I've written it specially for you.

How long has it been since we last sang a song?
It feels like it has been forever.
Too long it's been
You know what I mean
'Cos it's singing that keeps us together.

The past is the past and it's gone.
The future – who knows what it brings?
The present is perfect,
It's great, it's terrific
So come on, all join in and sing …

How long has it been since we last sang a song?
It feels like it has been forever.
Too long it's been
You know what I mean
'Cos it's singing that keeps us together.





Activity Book **Unit 6 Review**



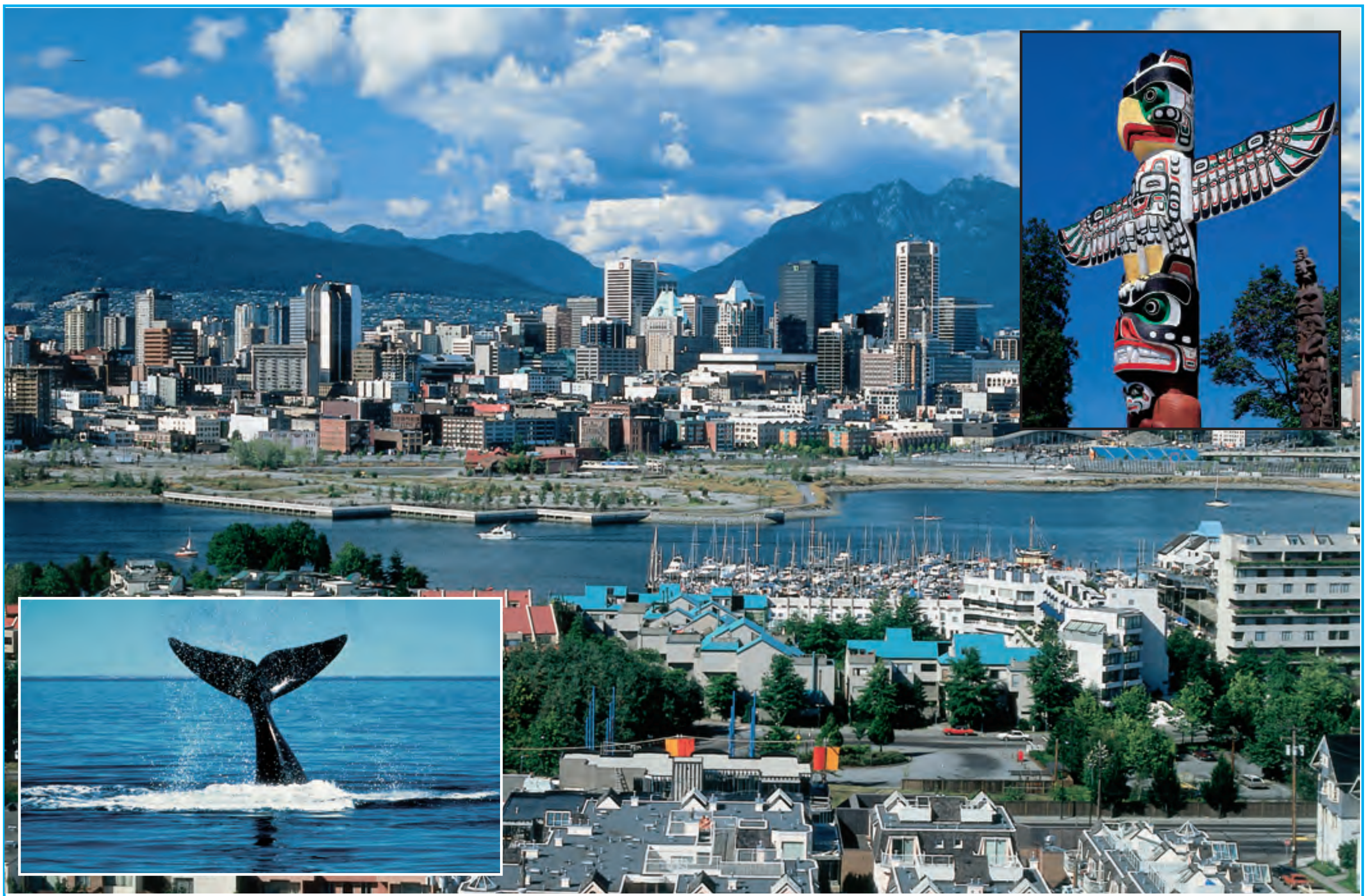
6 THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD

Canada



• CANADA FACT FILE •

- Canada has two offical languages, English and French. French is mainly spoken in the east, in and near Quebec. 60% of Canadians speak English as their first language.
- Canada is the second largest country in the world. Russia is the largest – but Canada has only 1/5th of the population of Russia.
- 90% of the population live within 20km of the border with the U.S.A. The northern parts of Canada are largely wild and uninhabited – just mountains, lakes and forests.
- Ottawa is the capital of Canada, but many people find Vancouver the most attractive city …



Vancouver is on the west coast of Canada, on the Pacific Ocean. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the world – a city where you can ski in the morning, and lie on the beach in the afternoon. But a little over a hundred years ago only a few hundred people lived there. Now it has a population of nearly 1,800,000, and is Canada's third largest city.

1 ___________________

Native Americans were the first people to live in Vancouver. Now the population comes from all over the world, including northern and southern Europe, China, India, Japan and Vietnam. Almost half the children in the city's schools are learning English as a second language.

2 ___________________

Everywhere you look in Vancouver, there is water and there are lots of spectacular views. The city is full of colourful flowers and people call it 'the village on the edge of the rainforest'! You can ski for five months a year in the high mountains, which are only half an hour's drive from the city.

Vancouver is famous for its whales – you can take boat trips to Vancouver Island and watch the whales.

3 ________________

There is lots to do in Vancouver. Take the glass skylift to the Lookout at the top of the Harbour Centre, and have a bird's eye view of the city, the sea and the mountains. Or visit Science World on Quebec Street where you can do amazing things like blowing big square bubbles, feeling a frozen flower, or touching a rock that glows in the dark!

4 ________________

Stanley Park is the largest city centre 'wild' park in North America. It has lots of Indian totem poles and an exciting aquarium with over 9000 sea creatures.

5 ________________

The weather in Vancouver is pleasant all year because it never gets too hot or too cold. The summer months of June, July and August are usually driest and sunniest with temperatures reaching 25°C. There isn't much snow in the winter, but it rains a lot! November, December and January can be very wet and grey.

1

Read *Vancouver* and match these titles with paragraphs 1–5.

What to do The people The weather
Vancouver's attractions The park

2

Now complete.

1 … people live in Vancouver.
2 You can drive from the city to the mountains in …
3 You can ski for … months …
4 You can watch whales at …
5 You can feel a frozen flower at …
6 You can find a totem pole in …
7 … are the wettest months.

3

Now, what do you know about Canada? Correct these sentences:

1 Vancouver is the capital of Canada.
2 A lot of people in the west, near Vancouver, speak French.
3 Most Canadians live in the northern part of the country.
4 You can ski for more than half the year in the mountains near Vancouver.
5 Science World is in Quebec.
6 There is a larger city centre 'wild' park in the U.S.A.
7 You can only see whales in the Stanley Park aquarium.
8 Summer in Vancouver is dry and sunny, but winter is very cold.

PROJECT

Make a poster about the future.

1 **Work with another student and think about life in the future. Think about:**
the weather the environment space travel work
free time clothes cars computers music

2 **Make ten predictions about life in the future and write them on a poster.**

3 **Cut out or draw pictures for your poster and show it to other students.**



Lesson 1 *You're going to feel ill!*

• *going to:* prediction



1 Listen and Read

Lana Jack! What are you doing?

Jack I'm eating this chocolate cake. Kate gave it to us as a goodbye present.

Lana But she gave it to *all* of us. You're going to feel ill.

Rawand Lana, Jack! Are you coming to the park with us this evening?

Lana No, I don't think so. I watched the weather forecast and it's going to rain.

Rawand Rain? Of course it isn't! There's a lovely blue sky. It's going to be a lovely evening.. What about you, Jack? Jack?

Jack Ok, I think I'm going to be ill …

Lana I told you! What's happened to our cake??

Now answer the questions

1 Did Kate give Jack the chocolate cake?
2 Is Jack angry?
3 Does Lana think it's going to be a beautiful evening?
4 Why did Jack leave the room?
5 Did he finish the cake?

2 Grammar

***going to:* prediction**

You**'re going to** feel ill.
What**'s going to** happen?
It's not going to rain.
How is Jack going to feel?

We use *going to* to predict future events from present evidence.

Grammar Summary page 102

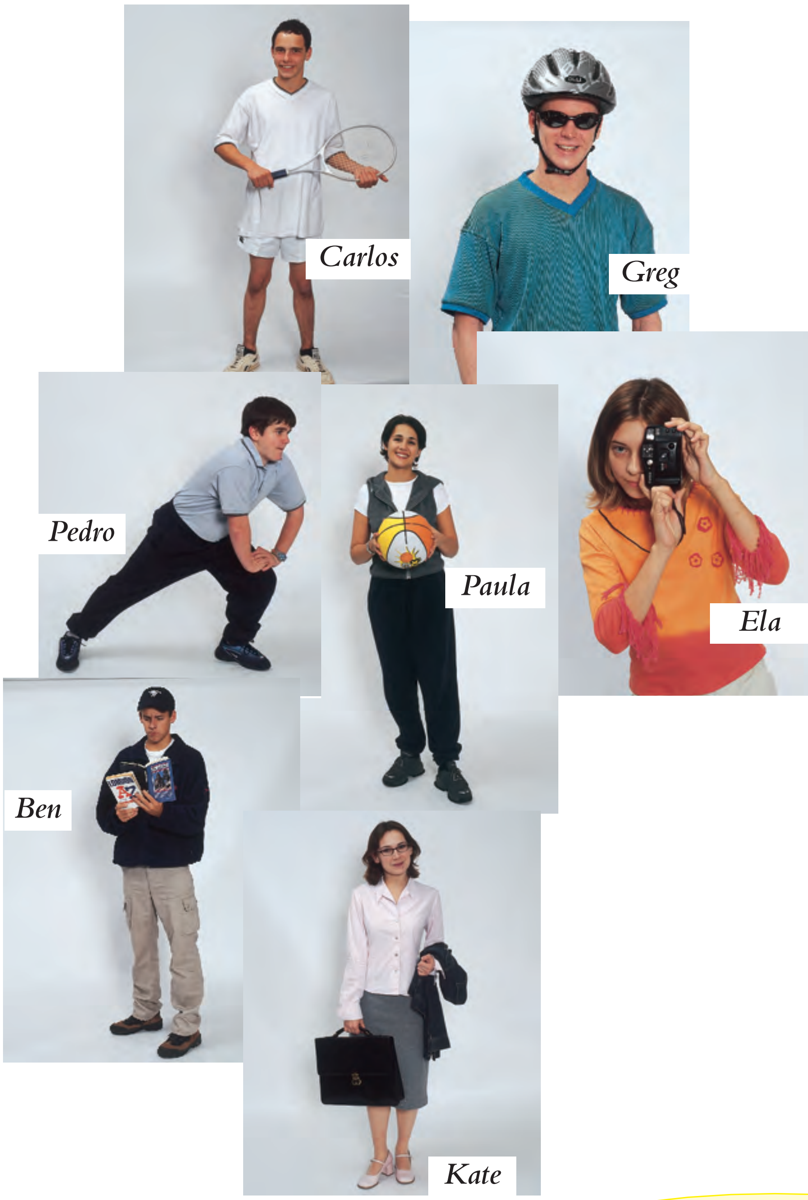
Complete.

1 Jack _____ _____ _____ feel ill.
2 _____ it _____ _____ be a nice evening?
3 _____ Jack _____ _____ walk to the park?
4 Lana thinks it _____ _____ _____ rain.

3 SPEAK

Look at the photos. Say what each person is going to do this afternoon, using these phrases. Explain how you know.

go cycling go sightseeing go running
go to work play tennis play volleyball
take photographs



Unit 7 Lesson 1 Activities 1–3

Pedro is going to go running. I know because he's warming up.

4 LISTEN AND SPEAK

What's going to happen? Listen and complete with these phrases.

have lunch go swimming
have coffee begin leave rain
start recording stop

1 The lesson _____.
2 They _____.
3 They _____.
4 The music _____.
5 It _____.
6 She _____.
7 He _____.
8 They _____.

5 VOCABULARY

Look at the list of jobs and the personal information. Match the people with the jobs and then make predictions.

actor computer expert doctor
journalist musician pilot
tourist guide TV producer

Ben likes flying.
Lana is good at languages.
Jack likes mathematics.
Sally is good at science and likes helping people.
Ela likes writing and taking photos.
Pedro likes making videos.
Carlos enjoys playing the guitar.
Carol enjoys going to the theatre.

I think Ben is going to be a pilot because he likes flying.

Unit 7 Lesson 1 Activity 4

6 WRITE

Make predictions about people in your class and write five sentences about them.

I think Dara is going to be a referee because he loves blowing whistles.

Unit 7 Lesson 1 Activities 5–7

LESSON 2

• *must/mustn't*

We must respect our countryside.

1 READ

Read this article from the YTV magazine.







CLEANING ZAWETA

The world is becoming a dirtier, more polluted place. What can we do about it? YTV spoke to Lana and Rawand from Kurdistan about a recent project in their country.

Where was the problem?

Zaweta is a popular picnic area in the Dohuk region of Kurdistan.

What was the problem?

Every year Zaweta and similar beauty spots in Kurdistan attract more tourists. The problem is that tourists bring problems. They do not respect the local wildlife – plants, flowers and young trees – and they leave litter and rubbish. Visitors to Zaweta couldn't enjoy the beautiful countryside because of the mess – old food packets, chocolate wrappers, empty bottles and so on.

What was the solution?

Concordia, a local organisation, went into Kurdish schools and tried to educate the students about the pollution of the environment.

They organised a three day course:

Day 1: in the school – lessons about how to plant and replace trees and flowers.

Day 2: practical lessons. How to clean up litter.

Day 3: a trip to Zaweta. Concordia gave the children gloves and bags. The children cleaned up the site. Then, after their picnic, they made sure that the area was clean for other users.

And the future? What must we do?

When people leave rubbish they are destroying the thing they may have come to enjoy. People must take responsibility for their own litter. You must always take a rubbish bag and take your litter home. And it's not just in Zaweta – we mustn't leave litter on the bus on the way to our picnic, we mustn't throw rubbish out of the car. We mustn't just think about clearing up picnic sites like Zaweta, we must think about cleaning up the world.

True or false? Correct the false statements.

1 More tourists make more pollution of the environment.
2 Visitors to Zaweta always took their litter home with them.
3 Visitors to beautiful places must respect the local plants and flowers.
4 Concordia organised a course for Kurdish school children. All three days took place in the classroom.
5 You mustn't leave litter on the bus. You must leave it at the picnic site.
6 You must leave your litter at Zaweta. Other school children will clean it up.

Activity Book **Unit 7 Lesson 2 Activity 1**

2 Grammar

must* and *mustn't
People **must** take responsibility for their own litter.
You **must** always take a rubbish bag.
We **mustn't** leave litter on the bus on the way to our picnic.
We **mustn't** throw rubbish out of the car.

Grammar Summary page 103

Complete with *must* or *mustn't*.

1 Visitors ______ take responsibility for their own litter.
2 We ______ leave litter on trains or buses.
3 Who ______ take their litter home with them?
4 What ______ people leave at tourist sites?

3 Speak and Write



Ask and answer.

Can we use a video camera?

No, you mustn't use a video camera.

Now write a sentence for each sign.

You mustn't use a video camera.

4 Speak

Read the notice and say what you *must* and *mustn't* do at YTV.

NOTES FOR VISITORS
Read these notes carefully and enjoy your visit.

PLEASE
- Do what the director tells you.
- Stay with your group.
- Arrive and leave on time.
- Be quiet during filming.
- Clap when the 'Clap!' sign is on.

DON'T
- Use mobile phones.
- Smoke.
- Leave litter in the studio.
- Ask the actors for autographs.
- Take flash photographs.

You must do what the director tells you.

You mustn't use mobile phones.

Activity Book Unit 7 Lesson 2 Activities 2 and 3

5 Vocabulary

Match the words in box A with the words in box B to make compound nouns. How many of the compounds can you find in this lesson?

A
chocolate flying
ice mobile paint
rubbish school
video water

B
bag bottle bus
camera can cream
saucer phone
wrapper

chocolate wrapper

6 Write and Speak

What must and mustn't you do in your town? Make lists of places and rules. Think about:

at the cinema on a bus in a park
at a restaurant at school

Now compare your lists with other students'.

You mustn't smoke at the cinema.

You must wait for a table at a restaurant.

Activity Book Unit 7 Lesson 2 Activities 4 and 5

Lesson 3 Quiz

• Revision of tenses

1 Read and Write

Do the YTV London Quiz and then compare your answers with other students.

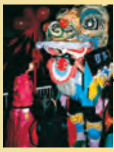
YTV LONDON QUIZ

How much do you know about London? Find out here.

1 Where do you see lots of pigeons?
a) Covent Garden
b) Hyde Park
c) Trafalgar Square



2 The people in the photograph are celebrating ______________ .
a) New Year's Eve
b) Chinese New Year
c) Christmas



3 The Great Fire of London burnt for ______.
a) four days
b) a week
c) ten days



4 The Globe Theatre's roof is unusual because ______.
a) it is 400 years old
b) it is thatched
c) Christopher Wren designed it



5 Lana took some photos while she was passing the London Eye. It's the ______ in the world.
a) highest wheel
b) longest bridge
c) tallest monument



6 William Shakespeare was born on 23 April 1564 in ______.
a) London
b) Portsmouth
c) Stratford-upon-Avon



7 The Science Museum is in ______.
a) Oxford Street
b) South Kensington
c) Regent's Park



8 When did the London Underground open?
a) 1863
b) 1890
c) 1999



9 If you go to Harrods you will see lots of ______.
a) musicals
b) footballers
c) green plastic bags



10 You must visit the London IMAX cinema which ______.
a) opened last month
b) has been open a long time
c) hasn't been open long



Now turn to page 89 and check your answers. Then write a sentence about each picture.

There are lots of pigeons in ...

Activity Book **Unit 7 Lesson 3 Activity 1**

2 Grammar

Revision of tenses
Present simple
The Globe Theatre's roof **is** unusual.
Where **do** you **see** lots of pigeons?

Present continuous
Everyone **is having** a great time.
They **are celebrating** Chinese New Year.

Past simple
The Great Fire of London **burnt** for a long time.
When **did** the London Underground open?

Past continuous
Greg **was showing** Carlos something.

Present perfect
Have you ever **seen** a documentary about London?

Grammar Summary pages 98–102

Complete.

1 Where ______ Kate work? She ______ at YTV.
2 ______ Rawand and Lana come from Italy? No, they ______.
3 ______ the group enjoying their holiday in London? Yes, they ______.
4 Who ______ helping Paula and Kate with the group? Greg ______.
5 When ______ Shakespeare born? In 1564.
6 When ______ the present St Paul's Cathedral open? In 1710.
7 What ______ Ben and Jack doing at the cinema? They ______ watching a film.
8 ______ all the group had a great time in London? Yes, they ______.

Activity Book **Unit 7 Lesson 3 Activities 2 and 3**

3 Pronunciation

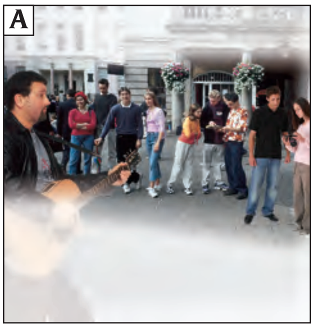
Listen and repeat. Underline the stressed words.

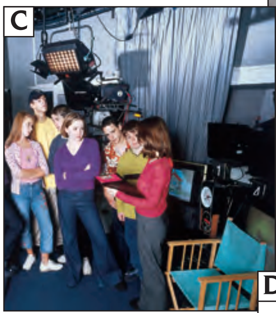
Covent Garden Hyde Park James Street
Trafalgar Square Notting Hill Oxford Street

Which word is *not* stressed in place names?

4 Speak and Write

Look at the photos and say where the people were, and what they were doing.

A

B

C

D


Now write two or three sentences about each photo.

They were in Covent Garden. Greg was showing Carlos something on the map, and Ela was …

5 Write and Speak

Write a short description of one of the places in *Sunrise 8*.

Now read out your description but don't say the name. Can the other students guess?

A It's near Regent's Park and it's full of models of famous people.
B I think it's Madame Tussaud's.

Activity Book **Unit 7 Lesson 3 Activity 4**

LESSON 4

Animals in danger.

ANIMALS IN DANGER

What have we done? *What must we do?*

Today in *YTV Mag* we look at some animals in danger, and what we must do to save them.

Recently people have threatened the future of many kinds of animals. Life has become difficult or impossible for many species. When wild animals compete with people for land, the animals always lose.

What have we done?

- We have cut down forests and made farms. Fewer trees mean fewer animals.
- We have hunted animals for their skins or horns.
- We have built roads and towns in places where wild animals live.
- We have polluted the environment.

Maybe it isn't too late. But we must do something now. Tomorrow will be too late.

WHITE RHINOS

Since 1975, the number of rhinos in the world has gone down by 85 per cent. The largest kind of rhino is the white rhino, which lives in Africa.

Rhinos eat grass and they have got wide, square mouths, like cows. They live together in groups of five to ten, called herds.



After the baby rhino (called a calf) is born, it stays with its mother for about four years.

Rhinos are big! They're 160–185 cm tall and 370–405 cm long. And they're heavy – they weigh up to 2,722 kilos! An unusual thing about the rhino is that it can turn its ears to hear sounds from any direction!

Poachers kill rhinos for their horns. A rhino's horn can sell for $40, 000. Poachers have hunted and killed thousands of white rhinos, but 5,000 still live in wildlife reserves in South Africa and Zimbabwe. In some African countries, men with guns protect white rhinos. We must protect rhinos now while there are still some left.

READING

1 Read *Animals in Danger* and complete.

1 When you threaten someone or something you are likely to harm them.
2 'How many different kinds of animals are there in the world?' 'There must be hundreds of thousands of ______.'
3 A ______ is a place where we grow food or keep animals.
4 My ______ is the outside of my body.
5 White rhinos live in ______. They eat ______ and live in small groups called ______. A baby rhino is called a ______ and lives with its mother for ______ years. Poachers kill rhinos for their ______. Men with guns ______ rhinos in some countries.

2 Copy these questions. Then close your book, and ask and answer the questions about rhinos.

Where do they live?
How do they live?
What about young ones?
How big are they?
Is there anything unusual about them?
Why are they in danger?
What must we do?

Activity Book **Unit 7 Lesson 4 Activities 1 and 2**

Listening



3 Look again at the questions in activity 2. Listen to an expert on YTV talking about jaguars, and note down the answers for the jaguar.

Listen again and check your notes.

Speaking

4 Use your notes about jaguars to ask and answer questions.

Study these notes about pandas. Then close your book and ask and answer questions about pandas.

Pandas



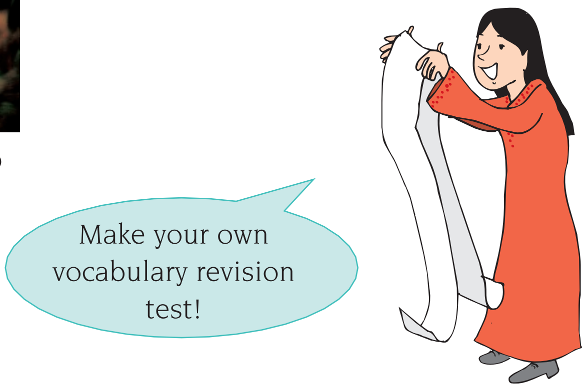
Where do they live?
Mountains of central China.
How do they live?
Love bamboo. Eat twenty different kinds of bamboo. Spend most of the day looking for and eating bamboo. Quiet, like to live on their own.
What about young ones?
Panda cub the size of a baby cat. Cannot walk for three months. Stays with mother for 18 months.
How big are they?
Length: 150–180 cm. Weight: 75–160 kilos.
Is there anything unusual about them?
Their cry – similar to a human baby.
Why are they in danger?
Fewer than 1,000 pandas left. Hunted by poachers for hundreds of years – black and white fur. Cutting down bamboo.
What must we do?
Stop poaching. Protect bamboo.

Writing

5 Write a paragraph about jaguars or pandas. Use your own notes in activity 3 or the notes in activity 4.

To Help You Study

6 Revising vocabulary



Look back through *Sunrise 8* and make a list of new words you have learnt. On another piece of paper write sentences – one sentence using each new word, but not in the same order as the words in the list, and leave a space instead of writing the word. Ask another student to match the words in the list with the sentences.

The _______ is a big cat which lives in South America.

• ENGLISH FACT FILE •

Languages in danger! Now more and more people speak English what is going to happen to the other languages in the world? In 1966 there were 6,703 languages in the world. Scientists think that by the end of the 21st century 50 per cent of these will be dead, and another 40 per cent will be in danger. What must we do? Use English for international communication, but protect our own languages at home!

Activity Book Unit 7 Lesson 4 Activities 3 and 4

Review

1 Read and complete with these words.

for from highest hot ice increase lightning million must of strongest through tomorrow too will



All the Earth's heat and light come ___1___ the sun. Sunlight travels at 300,000 kilometres per second and takes about eight and a half seconds to go from the sun to the Earth.

When sunlight shines ___2___ rain, it ___3___ break into lots of different colours and make a rainbow. You ___4___ stand with your back to the sun with rain in front of you to see a rainbow.

The people who do weather forecasts are like detectives. They use lots ___5___ information to work out what the weather will be ___6___.

The world's weather is always changing. Four hundred and fifty ___7___ years ago, ___8___ covered the Sahara Desert in Africa! Sixty-five million years ago, the dinosaurs probably died because the weather was ___9___ cold for them. But 50 million years ago, England was very ___10___ and there were crocodiles in the water! People think that the Earth is getting warmer now and that soon the temperature will ___11___ by 2°C. A 2°C increase in temperature means a 0.6 metre rise in the sea, and lots of towns will be under water.

And now some world records! The world's longest-lasting rainbow was in north Wales in Britain – it lasted ___12___ three hours. The place with the ___13___ number of rainy days is Hawaii – 350 days of rain a year! The place with the most thunder and ___14___ is Java in Asia – 322 days of thunderstorms! And the ___15___ winds in the world are in Antarctica – 320 kilometres an hour!

2 Make sentences about what the people are going to do.

Carlos

He's going to write a postcard.

1 Lana



2 Ela



3 Ben



4 Pedro



5 Jack



6 Carol



7 Carlos



8 Sally



3 Match the beginnings with the endings.

1 Animals are in danger
2 Poachers have killed lots of rhinos
3 We should stop buying fur coats
4 Rhinos have wide square mouths
5 We mustn't cut down forests

a) because animals will have nowhere to live.
b) so they can eat grass.
c) because they want their horns.
d) because we have polluted the environment.
e) so people won't kill jaguars.

4 Complete with the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Kate is talking to Lana on the last day of the holiday.

Kate ______ you ______ a good time in London? (1 have)

Lana Oh, it ______ great! (2 be)

Kate ______ you ______ lots of sightseeing? (3 do)

Lana Yes, I ______ the Tower of London and Buckingham Palace. (4 see) And on Thursday, I ______ round the City of London at night. (5 walk)

Kate ______ you ______ that? (6 enjoy) ______ you ______ any ghosts? (7 see)

Lana No, but there ______ any people either. (8 not be) I ______ quite scared! (9 be) But London is the best city I ______ ever ______. (10 visit)

5 Correct these sentences.

1 I going to buy a present.
2 Are you going leave soon?
3 You mustn't not wear fur coats.
4 They must to protect the rhino.
5 I haven't go to New York.

6 Put these words in the right order.

1 to are they home going go?
2 again am see you I going to?
3 litter people so musn't leave much
4 lots see do where of pigeons you?
5 about popular ever a London you programme seen have?

7 Find the odd word.

1 fortune teller pilot journalist cinema
2 teacher theatre doctor producer
3 food packet wrapper bottle
4 litter mountain desert rainforest
5 film museum documentary play
6 great popular awful fantastic

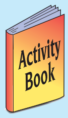
8 Test each other.

Say the opposite word.

old

young

UNIT 7, Lesson 3				**YTV London Quiz**		
Answers						
1 c	2 b	3 a	4 b	5 a	6 c	7 b
8 a	9 c	10 c				



Unit 7 Review



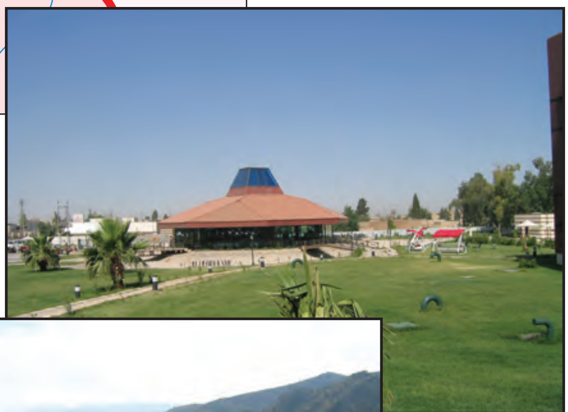
Come to Kurdistan.



Most British people go on holiday in Britain, or abroad to Spain, Greece, Thailand or other hot countries. Let's attract them to come to Kurdistan!

1 How much do you know about Kurdistan?





Correct these sentences.

1 Dohuk is in the south-east of Kurdistan.
2 Silemani is in the north-west.
3 Erbil is in the south.
4 Iran is to the west of Kurdistan.





2 Choose the correct place name to fill in the sections.

Dohuk Erbil Silemani Gali Ali Beg

Come to Kurdistan and have the holiday of a lifetime!

____1____ is one of the most important historical cities – and one of the oldest – in the world. People have lived here for more than 8,000 years. This makes London (2,000 years old) look like a baby! ____2____ is a great city for anyone interested in history or archaeology. Visit the Citadel in the centre of the old town of ____3____. See the Grand Mosque – one of the oldest in the city, the 37 metres high Mudhafaria Minaret and the baths (built in 1775 AD). And leave a day free to visit the fascinating Museums of Civilisation and Folklore. You certainly won't be bored!





And when you're in Kurdistan don't forget ____4____! ____5____ is a busy city built round an enormous and fascinating market area. There are lots of hotels and excellent restaurants. Travel east and you will discover beautiful picnic areas in the hills. May is a good time to visit ____6____ – warm days and cool nights!

And then you *must* visit ____7____.



____8____ is a clean, modern city and the perfect centre for exploring the fantastic surrounding hills, mountains and lakes.

Is it shopping you are interested in? Kurdistan is famous all over the world for its carpets and you can see some of the best examples of them in the Handmade Carpet Factory in Erbil. In all the city bazaars you can spend hours shopping for clothes, local souvenirs and typical Kurdish food.







But make sure you have time to visit the countryside surrounding the cities. For instance, visit the ____9____ waterfall. This dramatic waterfall (about 130 km from Erbil) lies in a spectacular mountainous and forested area and is one of the most attractive tourist sites in the country. But don't go in the winter! The temperature can fall to –10°C!

And everywhere you go you can stay in comfortable and welcoming hotels and restaurants.

3 Useful adjectives.

Choose the correct adjective to describe the words in the right hand column. Do you think you can use some of the adjectives more than once?

1 dramatic	A history and archaeology
2 interesting	B hotels
3 famous for	C city, minaret, mosque
4 spectacular	D waterfall
5 welcoming	E mountains
6 oldest	F carpets

4 Project.

In groups of three or four write some tourist information about your nearest city, or your area. Use the information about the towns to help you. Can you find pictures? Make the information attractive to tourists.

Make a poster to put on your classroom wall.

Let's Go In For It!



1 LISTEN AND READ

In Regent's Park

What do you think is going to happen on the CD? Guess the answer from the choice given. Then listen and check.

1 Rawand/Lana said it's going to rain.
2 There is/isn't another YTV competition next year.
3 The prize is a visit to Kurdistan/London.
4 Jack's feeling better/worse.
5 It rained/didn't rain.

Rawand It's a lovely evening, isn't it?
Carol I know … and you said it's going to rain, didn't you Lana?
Lana Hmm … Well, let's wait and see!
Rawand It's been great here in London, hasn't it?
Lana Yes, I've really enjoyed myself. I'm going to be so sad to leave you all.
Carol Well, maybe we'll meet again. Hey, did Greg tell you? YTV are having another competition next year.
Rawand Are they?
Carol Yes … and the prize will be to visit Harem TV in Kurdistan.
Lana Oh … That's fantastic! Maybe Rawand and I could do Greg's job … You know, show everyone round!
Rawand Sounds good to me. How do we enter the competition?
Carol Greg's got the forms. Ask him later.
Lana Let's all go in for it … oh, look out, here comes Jack.
Rawand Hi Jack! How are you feeling? Have you recovered from your chocolate cake?
Jack Yes … I think so. I just need some fresh air …
(rumble of thunder)
Carol Oh no! It's going to rain!
Lana I told you!
Rawand Come on everybody … Let's run back to the hotel.

2 GRAMMAR

Let's

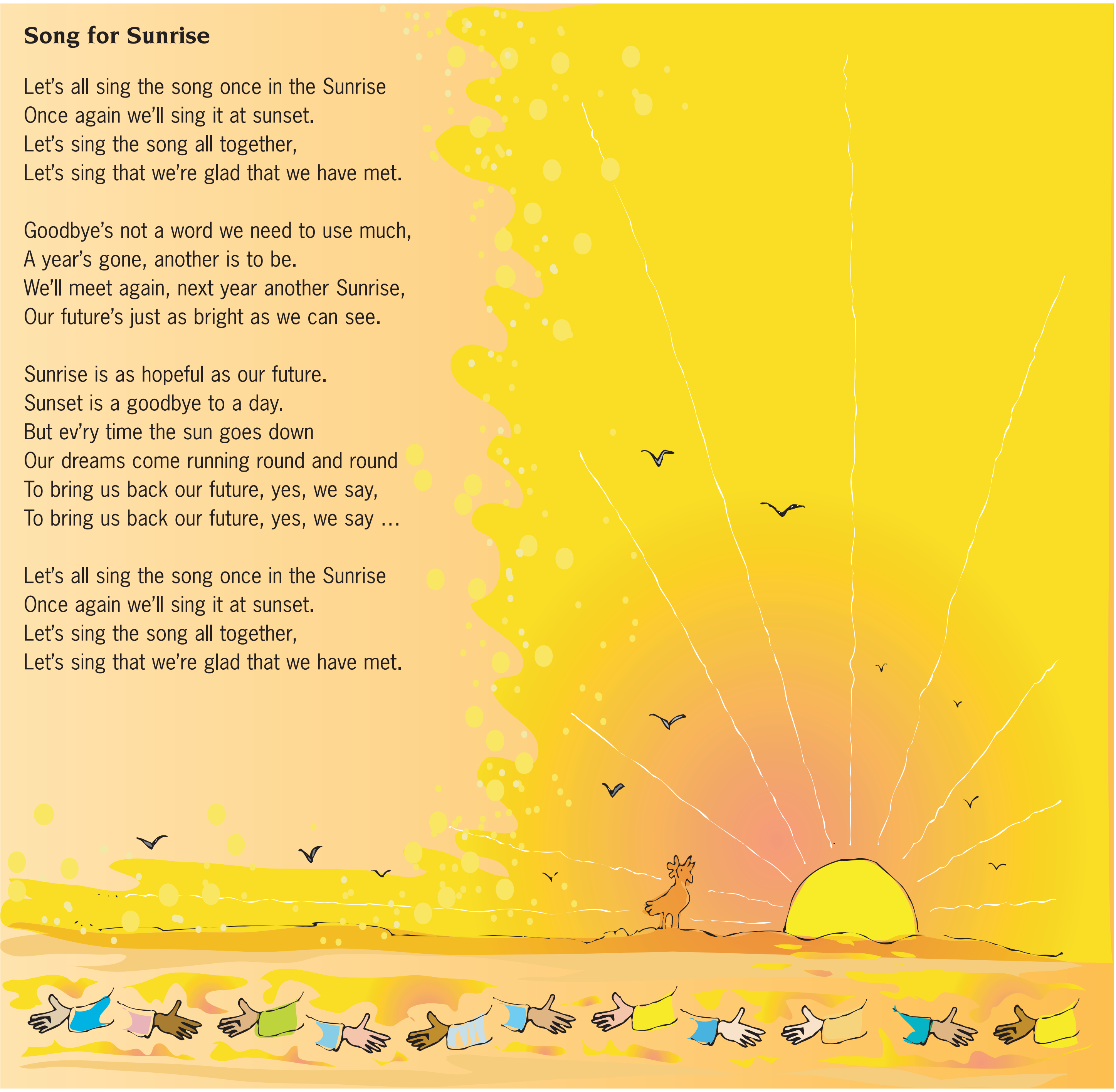
Let's wait and see!

Let's run back to the hotel.

When you have a good idea you can say **Let's** …

Rewrite these sentences. Use ***Let's* …**

1 I know … We'll go to the cinema.
  Let's go to the cinema.
2 Hey! We'll go to the park!
3 Why don't we go in for the YTV competition?
4 Can we watch that documentary on television?
5 We should have something to eat soon.



Song for Sunrise

Let's all sing the song once in the Sunrise
Once again we'll sing it at sunset.
Let's sing the song all together,
Let's sing that we're glad that we have met.

Goodbye's not a word we need to use much,
A year's gone, another is to be.
We'll meet again, next year another Sunrise,
Our future's just as bright as we can see.

Sunrise is as hopeful as our future.
Sunset is a goodbye to a day.
But ev'ry time the sun goes down
Our dreams come running round and round
To bring us back our future, yes, we say,
To bring us back our future, yes, we say …

Let's all sing the song once in the Sunrise
Once again we'll sing it at sunset.
Let's sing the song all together,
Let's sing that we're glad that we have met.

Activity Book Farewell Unit

SUNRISE FILE

1. Star File



In *Sunrise 8* you make a project file. In this project you work with other students and make a file about your favourite stars.



1 Work in teams of four. Think of a name for your team.

2 Read *Five Minutes With … Lana* in Unit 1, Lesson 4 and *Star File* in the Review.

3 Make a list of your favourite stars. Then choose two or three to write about.

4 Get photographs and find out information about the stars:

Birthday Favourite TV programme
Favourite food Favourite CDs
Favourite clothes Favourite colours
Favourite day Any bad habits?
Something special?

5 Work together and make a Star File about the stars. Read it carefully and correct any mistakes. Add the photographs.

6 Show your Star File to the other teams.

2. Festival File



In this project you make a file about festivals.



1 Work in your team and look at Unit 2, Lesson 1 and Lesson 4 again.

2 Look at the chart you completed in Lesson 1, activity 3 about a festival in Kurdistan. Make a list of other festivals. Then choose two or three to write about.

3 Find out information about the festivals:

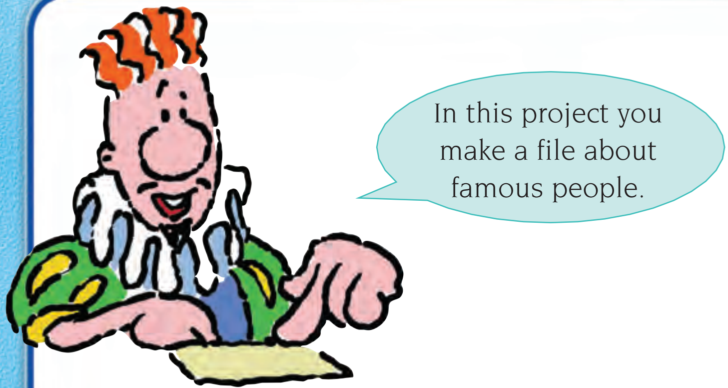
When? Where? How long?
How many people? Music? Dance?
Clothes? Food and drink?
What's special about it?

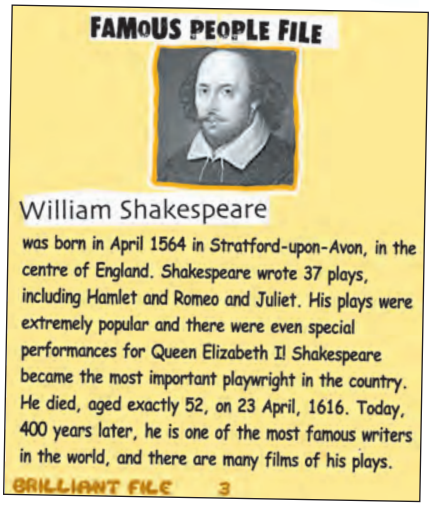
4 Work together and make a Festival File. Read it carefully and correct any mistakes. Draw pictures or find photographs from magazines or newspapers for your file.

5 Show your Festival File to the other teams.

SUNRISE FILE

3. Famous People File




FAMOUS PEOPLE FILE

William Shakespeare

was born in April 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, in the centre of England. Shakespeare wrote 37 plays, including Hamlet and Romeo and Juliet. His plays were extremely popular and there were even special performances for Queen Elizabeth I! Shakespeare became the most important playwright in the country. He died, aged exactly 52, on 23 April, 1616. Today, 400 years later, he is one of the most famous writers in the world, and there are many films of his plays.

BRILLIANT FILE 3

1 Work in your team and look at Unit 3, Lesson 4 again.

2 Look at the notes you made in Lesson 4, activity 6 about a famous person in Kurdistan. Make a list of other famous people. Then choose two or three to write about.

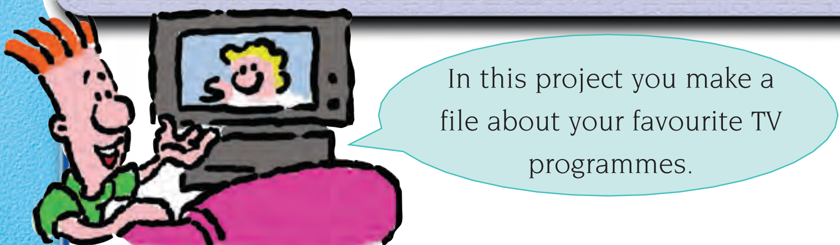
3 Find out information about the people:

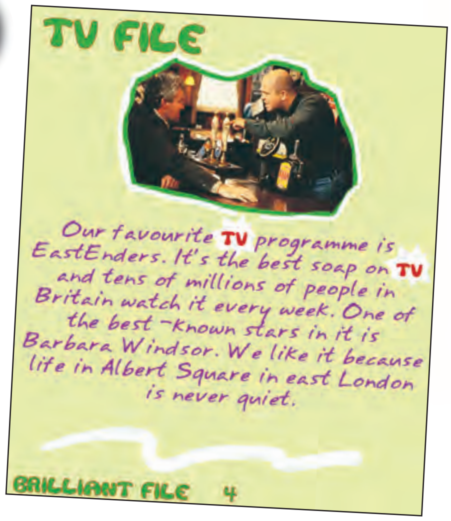
When and where were they born?
What did they do? Why are they famous?
When did they die? Something special?

4 Work together and make a Famous People File. Read it carefully and correct any mistakes. Draw pictures or find photographs from magazines or newspapers for your file.

5 Show your Famous People File to the other teams.

4. TV File




TV FILE

Our favourite TV programme is EastEnders. It's the best soap on TV and tens of millions of people in Britain watch it every week. One of the best-known stars in it is Barbara Windsor. We like it because life in Albert Square in east London is never quiet.

BRILLIANT FILE 4

1 Work in your team and look at Unit 4, Lesson 4 again.

2 Make a list of your favourite TV programmes. Then choose two or three to write about.

3 Make notes about the programmes:

What kind of programme is it? Documentary, sport, news, comedy, quiz, play, history, romance?
Who is in it? How often is it on?
Why do you like it? Something special?

4 Work together and make a TV File. Read it carefully and correct any mistakes. Find photographs from magazines or newspapers for your file.

5 Show your TV File to the other teams.

SUNRISE FILE

5. Favourite Meals File



In this project you make a file about your favourite meals.


FAVOURITE MEALS FILE

My favourite meal is pizza. You can eat pizza at any time of the day. My favourite pizza is with cheese, tomatoes, olives and garlic. I usually drink orange juice with it. I like pizza because I can eat it with my fingers. You can order pizza by telephone and they bring it to your house!

BRILLIANT FILE 5

1 Work in your team and look at Unit 5, Lesson 3 again. What other words for kinds of food do you know in English?

2 Make a list of your favourite meals. Then choose two or three to write about.

3 Make notes about the meals:

What kind of meal is it? Breakfast, lunch, dinner or a snack? What do you have? What do you drink with the meal? Why do you like it? Something special?

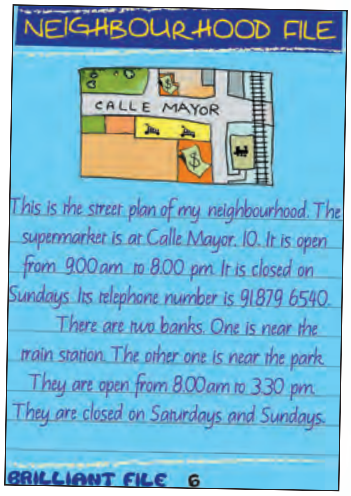
4 Work together and make a Favourite Meals File. Read it carefully and correct any mistakes. Draw pictures or find photographs from magazines or newspapers for your file.

5 Show your Favourite Meals File to the other teams.

6. Neighbourhood File



In this project you make a file about the place where you live, or where your school is.


NEIGHBOURHOOD FILE

This is the street plan of my neighbourhood. The supermarket is at Calle Mayor, 10. It is open from 9.00 am to 8.00 pm. It is closed on Sundays. Its telephone number is 91879 6540.
There are two banks. One is near the train station. The other one is near the park. They are open from 8.00 am to 3.30 pm. They are closed on Saturdays and Sundays.

BRILLIANT FILE 6

1 Work in your team and look at Unit 6, Lesson 4. Then look back at Unit 2, Lesson 2, activity 5. What other words for shops and places do you know in English?

2 Choose the neighbourhood around your school or around your house. Make a list of the shops and other buildings.

3 Make notes about the shops and buildings:

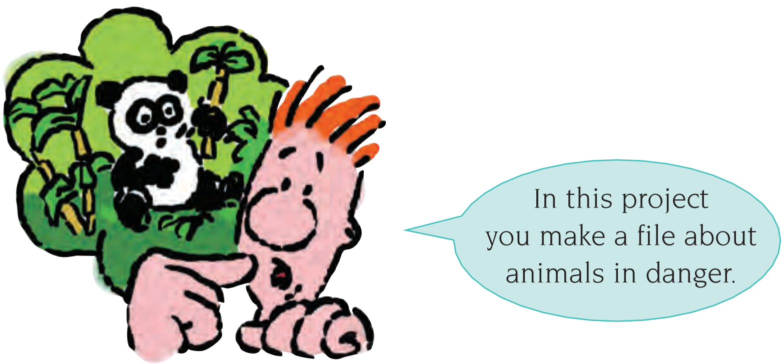
Name Address Telephone
When is it open?
What can you buy/do there? Something special about your neighbourhood?

4 Work together and make a Neighbourhood File. Draw a map and write a description of the place. Read it carefully and correct any mistakes.

5 Show your Neighbourhood File to the other teams.

SUNRISE FILE

7. Animals in Danger File



1 **Work in your team and look at Unit 7, Lesson 4 again.**

2 **What other animals are in danger in your country or in the world? Find out as much as you can about two animals.**

3 **Make notes about each of these animals.**

Where does it live?

Why is it in danger?

How does it live?

Is there anything special about it?

What about young ones?

Other facts?

What can we do?

4 **Work together and make an Animals in Danger File. Read it carefully and correct any mistakes. Add pictures from magazines or newspapers.**

5 **Show your Animals in Danger File to the other teams.**



WELCOME UNIT

جێناوە کەسیەکان

تاك	کۆ
I	we
you	you
he	they
she	
it	

- جێناوی کەسی *I* هەمیشە بە پیتی گەورە دەنووسرێت.

to be: رانەبردووی سادە

ئەریٚ

شێوەی تەواو	کورتکراوە	پرسیار
I am	I'm	Am I?
you are	you're	Are you?
he is	he's	Is he?
she is	she's	Is she?
it is	it's	Is it?
we are	we're	Are we?
you are	you're	Are you?
they are	they're	Are they?

نەریٚ

I am not	I'm not
You are not	you aren't
He is not	he isn't
She is not	she isn't
It is not	it isn't
We are not	we aren't
You are not	you aren't
They are not	they aren't

- پرسیار کردن بە *to be* کار لە پێش(کارا)وە دێت: *Are you?*
- نەریٚ کردن بە *not* دەبێت.
- شێوەی تەواو بەکاردەهێنین لە کاتی وەلاٌمی ئەریٚ دا,هەروەها کورتە وەلاٌم لەکاتی وەلاٌمی نەریٚ : *No, she isn't.* *Yes, she is.*

رانەبردووی سادە

ئەریٚ

I live	we live
You live	you live
He/she/it	they live

- رانەبردووی سادە بەکاردەهێنرێت بۆ وەسف کردنی حالّەتی هەمیشەیی *She lives in Salamanca.*
- کار لە رانەبردووی سادەدا هیچ گۆرانکاریەکی بەسەردا نایەت تەنها لە دوای *he, she, it* نەبێت: *he lives she lives it lives*
- هەروەها بڕوانە Unit 1 .

UNIT 1

رانەبردووی سادە

نەریٚ

شێوەی تەواو	کورتکراوە	
I do not like	I don't like	
You do not like	you don't like	
He does not like	he doesn't like	
She does not like	she doesn't like	
It does not like	it doesn't like	
We do not like	we don't like	
You do not like	you don't like	
They do not like	they don't like	
پرسیار	**کورتە وەلاٌم**	
Do you like….?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Does he like….?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does she like….?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it like… .?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Do they like….?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

- رانەبردووی سادە بەکاردێت بۆ وەسفکردنی حالّەتەکان, رۆتین و جموجۆلّە ئاساییەکان:

I don't like pigeons.
I do aerobic every Tuesday.

- نە رێی رانەبردووی سادە :کارا +*do/does not* + کار:
- لەکاتی پرسیارکردن بە *does* کاری سەرەکی کۆتایی نایەت بە *S* :

Does she like computers?

رانەبردووی بەردەوام

ئەریٚ

شێوەی تەواو	کورتکراوە
I am talking	I'm talking
you are talking	you're talking
he is talking	he's talking
she is talking	she's talking
it is talking	it's talking
we are talking	we're talking
you are talking	you're talking
they are talking	they're talking

نەریٚ

I am not talking	I'm not talking
You are not talking	you aren't talking
He is not talking	he isn't talking
She is not talking	she isn't talking
It is not talking	it isn't talking
We are not talking	we aren't talking
You are not talking	you aren't talking
They are not talking	they aren't talking

پرسیار

Am I talking?	Is he/she/it/talking?
Are you talking?	Are we/you/they talking?

- رانەبردووی بەردەوام بەکاردەهێنرێت بۆ وەسف کردنی ڕوداوەکاتیەکان و ئەو کارانەی لەکاتی ئێستادا ڕوودەدەن:

YTV are making a film.
You're standing on my foot.

- شێوازی نووسین: کار + ing –:

زۆربەی کارەکان *ing* – وەردەگرن:

talk-talking *hold-holding*

- ئەگەر کارەکە کۆتای هاتبوو بەپیتی e –ئەوا پیتی e – لادەبەین پاشان ing – بۆ زیاد دەکەین:

take-taking *write-writing*

- کارەکانی تر:

swim-swimming *run- running*
put-putting *sit- sitting*

- هەروەها بڕوانە Unit 5 بکە.

ئاوەڵناوی کەسی	جێناوی کەسی
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	its
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

- ئاوەڵناوی کەسی لەکاتی کۆدا ناگۆڕێت:

***my** book* ***my** books*

- *the* لە پێش جێناوی کەسی بەهیچ شێوەیەك دانانرێت:

This book is mine.

فۆرمەکانی کەسی: 's و s'

- ناوە تاکەکان کۆتاییان دێت بە 's (فاریزەی بەرز ئینجا s):

*The producer**'s** job* *Kate**'s** boots*

- بۆ ناوە کۆیەکان s دادەنێین پاشان فاریزەی بەرز لەدوای:

*The actors**'** coffee break* *the girls**'** bags*

- بۆ ناوە کۆیە نائاساییەکان *'s* زیاد دەکەین:

*People**'s** pockets* *the women**'s** bag's*

ئاوەڵکارە زنجیرەیەکان

First, we spent two years talking to scientists.
Next, we chose dinosaurs.
Then, we had to find places.
After that, we filmed the places.
Finally, we used computers.

- دەتوانین ئاوەڵکارە زنجیرەیەکان بەکاربهێنین بۆ وەسفکردنی زنجیرەیەك ڕووداو:

first, next, then, after that ,finally.

- هەردەم فاریزە لە دوایان دێت.

UNIT 2

ئاوەڵناوی پلەی بەراورد

ئاوەڵناو	پلەی بەراورد	پلەی باڵا
small	small**er**	the small**est**
large	larg**er**	the larg**est**
big	big**ger**	the big**gest**
happy	happ**ier**	the happ**iest**
famous	**more** famous	the **most** famous
exciting	**more** exciting	the **most** exciting
good	**better**	the **best**
bad	**worse**	the **worst**

شێوازی نووسین:

- **ئاوەڵناوەکورتەکان:**

زۆربەی ئاوەڵناوە یەك بڕگەیی و دوو بڕگەییەکان er/est- یان r/st وەردەگرن:

*small - small**er** - the small**est***
*clever - clever**er** - the clever**est***
*large - large**r** -the large**st***

ئاوەڵناوی یەك بڕگەیی کە کۆتای بێت بە پیتێکی نەبزوێن و لە پێش پیتە نەبزوێنەکە پیتێکی بزوێن هەبێت ئەوا پیتە نەبزوێنەکەی کۆتایی دەبێتە جووت ئینجا ***er/est***– ی بۆ زیاد دەکەین.

*big-big**ger** – the big**gest***

ئەو ئاوەڵناوەی کۆتایی دێت بە پیتی ***y*** ئەوا ***y*** دەگۆڕین بۆ ***i*** پاشان ***er /est***– ی بۆ زیاد دەکەین

*happy- happ**ier** -happ**iest***

- **ئاوەڵناوە درێژەکان:**

هەموو ئەو ئاوەڵناوانەی کە لە دوو بڕگە یان سێ بڕگە یان زیاتر پێك دێن دەکرێنە پلەی بەراورد بە ***more*** وبەپلەی باڵا بە ***most :***

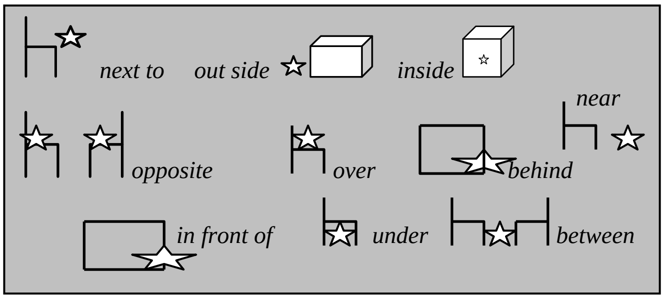
famous ***more** famous* *the **most** famous*
exciting ***more** exciting* *the **most** exciting*

Should و shouldn't

We should stay together.
You shouldn't go away like that.
Should we tell Greg?

- *should* و *should not (shouldn't)* بەکاردەهێنین بۆ پێدانی ئامۆژگاری.
- *Should* یەکێکە لە کارە یاریدەدەرەکان.
- لەکاتی بەکارهێنانی *he/she/it* گۆڕان بەسەر *should* دا نایەت.
- *to* لە نێوان کاری سەرەکی و *should* دا بەکارنایەت.

وشەکانی دیاریکردنی شوێن



- (*in front of*) پێچەوانەی (*behind*)ە:

*Ben can't see because Carol is **in front of** him.*

- *opposite* مانای *facing* دەگەیەنێت:

*Page 107 is **opposite** page 106.*

چاوگ + (-ing حاڵەتی)

Verb + gerund
I love go**ing** to festivals.
I hate listen**ing** to bossy people.
I don't enjoy be**ing** board.
I can't stand wait**ing** for people.
What do you like do**ing?**

Preposition +gerund
You are good **at** danc**ing**.
I'm not interested **in** listen**ing** to him.

کاری ناوی(***Gerund***) لە کار دروستکراوە.دەتوانرێت
لەدوای ئەم کارانەوە بەکاربهێنرێت:

Like ,love ,hate, enjoy ,can't stand.

good/bad at ,interested in :هەروەها لە دوای

UNIT 3

رابردووی سادە: *to be*

ئەرێ	نەرێ
I/he/she/it was	I/he/she/it wasn't (was not)
we/you/they were	we/you/they weren't(were not)
پرساری	**کورتە وەڵام**
Were you…?	Yes, I was. No, I wasn't. Yes, we were. No, we weren't.
Was he/she/it…?	Yes, he/she/it was. No, he/she/it wasn't.
Were they…?	Yes, they were. No, they weren't.

رابردووی سادە: کارە ئاساییەکان

ئەرێ		نەرێ	
I/he/she/it we/you/they	started	I/he/she/it we/you/they	didn't start (did not start)
پرسیار		**کورتە وەڵام**	
Did you start?		Yes. I did.	No, I didn't.
Did she start?		Yes, she did.	No she didn't.
Did they start?		Yes, they did.	No, they. didn't.

شێوازی نووسین:

- لە حاڵەتی ئەرێ زۆربەی کارەکان ***ed*** – وەردەگرن:

*walk-walk**ed***   *destroy –destroy**ed***

-ئەو کارانەی کۆتاییان بە e – هاتووە تەنها d وەردەگرن:

*die-die**d***   *escape- escape**d***

-ئەگەر کار کۆتای هاتبێت بەپیتی ***y*** و پێش ئەو پیتی نەبزوێن هەبوو ئەوا پیتی ***y*** لادەچێت و پاشان ***ied*** زیاد دەکەین: *carr**y**-carr**ied***   *marr**y** –marr**ied***

- نەرێی رابردووی سادە: کارا *+didn't+* کار.
- پرسیارکردن لە رابردووی سادەدا: *did* +کارا +کار.

رابردووی سادە: کارە نائاساییەکان(شازەکان)

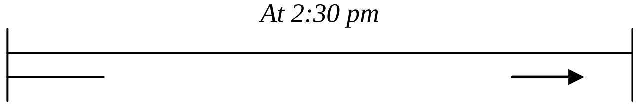
- کارە نا ئاساییەکان بە هەمان شێوەی کارە ئاساییەکان دەکرێنە نەرێ و پرسیاری.

رابردووی بەردەوام

ئەرێ	نەرێ
I/he/she/it was listening.	I/he/she/it wasn't listening.
we/you/they were listening.	we/you/they weren't listening.
پرسیار	**کورتە وەڵام**
Were you listening?	Yes, I was. No, I wasn't. Yes, we were. No, we weren't.
Was he/she/it listening?	Yes, he/she/it was. No, he/she/it wasn't.
Were they listening?	Yes, they were. No, they weren't.

- رابردووی بەردەوام بەکاردەهێنین بۆ وەسفکردن کارێك روویداوە لە رابردوودا لەکاتێکی دیاریکراودا,بۆ ئەوەی پێشەکییەك بدەین بۆ رووداوێکی تر.

At 2:30 pm



We were passing the London Eye

- رابردووی بەردەوام دروست دەکرێت بەم شێوەیە: *was/were + ing –* .

UNIT 4

داهاتوو: *going to*

She's going to talk to us.
We're going to watch rehearsals.
There isn't going to be much time.
Are we going to be here all day?
When are we going to have lunch?

- *going to* +چاووگ بەکاردەهینرێت بۆ باسکردنی پلانەکانی داهاتوو.

داهاتوو: *will /won't*

I'll see you tomorrow.
We'll just have to wait and see.
They'll tell us tomorrow.
I won't e-mail my sister.
What will Lana decide?
Will Pedro come with us?

- *will/ won't (will not)* بەکار دەهێنین بۆ باسکردنی ئەو شتەی تازە بڕیارمان لەسەری داوە.
- *will* کاری یاریدەدەرە.
- لەگەڵ *he/she/it* گۆڕان بەسەر *will* دا نایەت.

I think he'll escape.

- *to* بەکارنایەت لەنێوان *will* و کاری سەرەکی.

ئاوەڵکاری حاڵەتەکان

ئاوەڵناوی ئاسایی	ئاوەڵکار	ئاوەڵناوی نائاسایی	ئاوەڵکار
normal	normal**ly**	good	well
proper	proper**ly**	fast	fast
quick	quic**kly**	hard	hard
bad	bad**ly**	late	late
comfortable	comforta**bly**	long	long
happy	happ**ily**		
angry	angr**ily**		

- ئاوەڵکاری حاڵەتەکان بەکاردەهێنین بۆ دەربڕینی چۆن شتێك دەکەین (*How*).

شێوازی نووسین:

- زۆربەی ئاوەڵناوەکان *ly* وەرەگرن کاتێك دەیانکەین بە ئاوەڵکار:

*normal – normal**ly***   *proper – proper**ly***

- ئەو ئاوەڵناوەی کۆتای هاتووە بە پیتی *y* کاتێك دەیگۆڕین بۆ ئاوەڵکار پیتی*y* لادەبەین پاشان *ily* بۆ زیاد دەکەین:

*happ**y**- happ**ily***   *angr**y** –angr**ily***

- ئەو ئاوەڵناوەی کۆتای هاتووە بە پیتی *ble-* کاتێك دەیگۆڕین بۆ ئاوەڵکار پیتی *e* لادەبەین پاشان *y* بۆ زیاد دەکەین:

*comforta**ble** –comforta**bly***   *terri**ble** -terri**bly***

UNIT 5

ڕانەبردووی بەردەوام وەك داهاتوو

Greg is taking people to the Science Museum.
We're going to the theatre in the evening.
They aren't leaving the hotel at 9:30.
What time are they having lunch?
Who is going to the Science Museum?
How long are they spending at the museum?

- دەتوانین ڕانەبردووی بەردەوام بەکاربهێنین بۆ باسکردن لە داهاتوو.
- هەروەها بڕوانە Unit 1 .

جێناوی کارا / جێناوی بەرکار

جێناوی کارا	جێناوی بەرکار
I	me
you	you
he/she/it	him/her/it
we	us
you	you
they	them

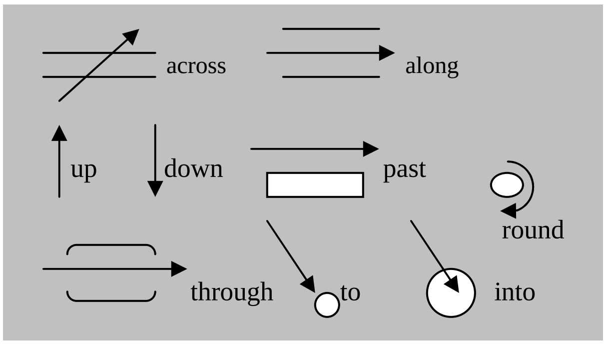
- جێناوی کارا لە پێش کار بەکاردەهێنین.

***I**'m waiting for Ben.*   ***He**'s on the phone.*

- جێناوی بەرکار لە دوای کار بەکاردێت:

*Excuse **me**.*   *Carole can show **him** the way.*
*Greg is waiting for **them**.*

ئاوەڵکاری ئاڕاستەکان



- ئەم نمونانە لەگەڵ *across* و *through* سەرنج بدە:
-

the bridge	*the trees*
the river	*the crowd*
***across** the street*	***through** the door*
the room	*the window*
the road	*the rain*

- زۆربەی جار *down* و هەندێك جار *up* بەکاردەهێنین بەمانای خوارەوە کە بەرزایی نیە:

*We ran **down the road** to the bus stop.*
*He walked **up the path** to the front door.*

any و *some*

I'd like some garlic bread.
Could I borrow some money?
I don't want any olives/meat
Have you got any pizzas with mashroom?

- *some / any* بەکاردێت لەگەڵ ناوی کۆ و نەژمێردراو.

–*some* بەکاردێت لەکاتی قسەکردن یان داواکردن لە کاتێکدا کە چاوەڕوانی وەڵامین بە"*yes*" .

–*any* بەکاردێت لەکاتی نەرێ یاخود پرسیاری ئاسایی و ڕۆتینی.

How much /many?

How much	money have you got ? do you want?
How many	Cokes do you want? People are there?

- *How much..?* بەکاردێت بۆ ناوی نەژمێردراو.
- *How many..?* بەکاردێت بۆ ناوی کۆی ژمێردراو.

UNIT 6

ڕانەبردووی تەواو

ئەرێ

I'**ve** (**have** worked)
you'**ve** worked
we'**ve** worked
they'**ve** worked
he'**s** worked (**has** worked)
she'**s** worked
it'**s** worked

نەرێ

I **haven't** worked (**have not** worked)
you **haven't** worked
we **haven't** worked
they **haven't** worked
he **hasn't** worked (has not worked)
she **hasn't** worked
it **hasn't** worked

پرسیار	کورتە وەڵام
Have you worked?	Yes, I /we have. No, I /we haven't.
Has he/she/it worked?	Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.
Have they worked?	Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

- دەتوانین ڕانەبردووی تەواو بەکاربهێنین بۆ باسکردنی ڕووداو لە ڕابردووی نادیار.
- *have/has* بەکاردێت بۆ دروستکردنی ڕانەبردووی تەواو.
- بۆ کارە ئاساییەکان:ڕانەبردووی تەواو وەك ڕابردوو وایە:

work ,worked ,worked

- بۆ کارە نائاساییەکان ڕانەبردووی تەواو وەك ڕابردوو وایە بەڵام زۆربەیان جیاوازن:

be ,was/were ,been

- لەڕابردووی تەواو *go* دەکرێت بە *gone* یان دەتوانین بەکاربهێنین:(*gone and returned= been*)

He's gone to Erbil. = He's in Erbil now.
He's been to Erbil. = He's visited Erbil but he's not there now.

ڕانەبردووی تەواو: *ever /never*

Have you **ever** eaten Kurdish food?
Have you **ever** been to New York?
I've **never** been so tired.
She has **never** been to London before.

- *ever =at any time* بە شێوەیەکی سەرەکی لە حاڵەتی پرسیاری بەکاردێت.
- هەروەها *ever* لە حاڵەتی ئەرێ بەکاردێت لە کاتی پلەی باڵادا:

It's the best film I've ever seen.

- *never*=هەرگیز.

too much /too many

Don't make **too much** noise.
They cost **too much** money.
There are often **too many** tourists.
Sometimes there are just **too many** people.

- *too much ..?* بەکاردێت لەگەڵ ناوی نەژمێردراو.
- *too many..?* بەکاردێت لەگەڵ ناوی کۆی ژمێردراو.

UNIT 7

going to : داهاتووی نزیك(خەریکە ڕوودەدات)

You're **going to** get a surprise.
What's **going to** happen?
You aren't **going to** go on a long journey.
Is Carol **going to** travel a long way?

- *going to* بەکاردەهێنین لەکاتی ئێستادا دەربارەی ڕووداوێك کە چاوەڕوانکراوە لە داهاتوودا ڕووبدات.
- هەروەها بڕوانە Unit 4 .

Pronunciation guide

must /mustn't

People **must** stop covering the mountain in rubbish.
People **mustn't** leave so much litter.
What **must** we do?

- *must* بەکاردێت بۆ ئەنجام دانی کارێك کەدەبێ بکرێت (بە ئیلزامی).
- *mustn't (must not)* بەکاردێت بۆ نەهیکردن.
- *must* کاری یایدەدەرە:
  - ناگۆڕێت کاتێك لەگەڵ *he/she/it* بەکاری دەهێنین.
  - *to* لەنێوان *must* و کاری سەرەکیدا نیە.
  - رابردووی *must* و *have to* بریتیە لە *had to* .

Consonants	
/p/	park , happy
/b/	bag , rabbit
/t/	town , city
/d/	desk ,cold
/k/	cook ,back
/g/	girl ,big
/tʃ/	cheese, picture
/dʒ/	jeans , bridge
/f/	fill , laugh
/v/	very , live
/θ/	thing , north
/ð/	that , clothes
/s/	say , this
/z/	zoo , his
/ʃ/	shop , machine
/ʒ/	usually , television
/h/	hand , home
/m/	mean , climb
/n/	new , want
/ŋ/	thank , doing
/l/	like , fill
/r/	ring , borrow
/j/	yes , young
/w/	water , away

Vowels	
/ɪ/	give, did
/e/	bed , head
/æ/	cap , bad
/ɒ/	not , watch
/ʌ/	fun , none
/ʊ/	foot , could
/iː/	we , heat
/eɪ/	day ,grey
/aɪ/	ride , fly
/ɔɪ/	point , boy
/uː/	two , food
/əʊ/	cold ,boat
/aʊ/	how , mouse
/ɪə/	ear , here
/eə/	hair , there
/ɑː/	arm , large
/ɔː/	door , talk
/ʊə/	sure , tourist
/ɜː/	bird , heard
/ə/	mother , actor
/aɪə/	diary , science
/aʊə/	our , shower

English	کوردی
Welcome Unit	**یەکەی پێشوازی**
population *n*	دانیشتوان
presenter *n*	پێشکەشکار
Unit 1 Making Friends	**یەکەی 1 هاوڕێ دروستکردن**
Lesson 1	**وانەی 1**
aerobics *n*	ئایرۆبیك
different *n*	جیاواز
group *n*	گروپ
mountain *n*	چیا
pigeon *n*	کۆتر
south *n*	باشوور
south – east *n*	باشوور–ڕۆژهەلاّت
tourist *n*	گەشتیار
Lesson 2	**وانەی 2**
because	لەبەرئەوەی,چونکە
behind *prep*	لەپشت
documentary *n*	تۆمارکراو
film (camera film) *n*	فیلم
fleece *n*	ساختەکردن
purse *n*	جزدان
steal *v*	دەدزێت
tour guide *n*	ڕێنیشاندەر,(ڕێبەری گەشتیار)
why?	بۆچی...؟
Lesson 3	**وانەی 3**
bangle *n*	بازن
break (coffee break) *n*	پشوو
briefcase *n*	جانتا
bus driver *n*	شۆفێری پاس
cameraman *n*	وێنەگر
chase *n*	بەدواکەوتن, راونان
director *n*	دەرهێنەر
doctor *n*	دکتۆر
fight *n*	شەڕکردن , جەنگین
in charge of	بەرپرسیار
glasses *n*	چاویلکە
make a phone call	تەلەفۆن کردن
make sure	دڵنیاکردن

English	کوردی
newsagent *n*	پەیامنێری هەواڵ
part *n*	بەش
pharmacist *n*	دەرمانساز
pickpocket *n*	گیرفان بڕین
pilot *n*	فڕۆکەوان
pocket *n*	باخەڵ, بەڕك,گیرفان
producer *n*	بەرهەمهێنەر
scarf *n*	شاڵ
scriptwriter *n*	نووسەر
shoot (shoot a film) *v*	وێنەگرتن
student *n*	قوتابی , خوێندکار
stunt *n*	کارێکی مەترسیدار
stuntmen / women *n*	ئەو ئەکتەری ڕۆڵی مەترسی دار دەبینێت
sunglasses *n*	چاویلکەی بەر خۆر
Lesson 4	**وانەی 4**
baseball cap *n*	کلاّوی بەیسبۆڵ
cycle *v*	پاسکل هاژووشتن
depend (it depends)	پشت دەبەستێ بە ...
look forward to	چاوەڕوانی بە ئومێدی
look like	پێدەچێت
meaning *n*	مانا
miss (miss people) *v*	بیرکردن (بیرکردنی خەڵك)
place *n*	شوێن
relax *v*	هێوەربە
revise *v*	گۆرانکاری ,پێداچوونەوە
similar *adj*	وەکو یەك
shorts *n*	شۆرت
surprising *adj*	سەرسوڕهێنەر
tracksuit *n*	جلی وەرزش , تراکسوت
Review	**پێداچونەوە**
add up *v*	زیاد کردن
birth *n*	لەدایك بوون
bite *v*	گەزە
sell *v*	فرۆشتن
show *n*	بەرنامە
tell the truth	راستی بڵێ

English	کوردی
unhappy *adj*	دڵ تەنگ
Unit 2 Festivals	**یەکەی 2 فێستیڤاڵەکان**
Lesson 1	**وانەی 1**
ball (=dance) *n*	سەماکردن
carnival *n*	کەرنەڤاڵ
celebrate *v*	ئاهەنگ دەگێڕێت
cosmopolitan *adj*	جیهانی
cost *v*	نرخ
costume *n*	جل و بەرگ
drummer *n*	تەپڵ لیدەر
dry *adj*	وشك
exciting *adj*	وروژێنەر
follow *v*	شوێنی دەکەوێت
giant *adj*	زەبەلاح
last *v*	دەمێنێتەوە بۆ
non-stop *adj*	بێ وەستان
parade *n,v*	خۆپیشاندان ، نمایش
real *adj*	بەڕاستی
reality *n*	راستی
region *n*	هەرێم ، ناوچە
Lesson 2	**وانەی 2**
agree *v*	رازی دەبێت
at once *adv*	یەکسەر
Bye.	خوداحافیز
cheek *n*	ڕوومەت
chemist's *n*	کیمیاگەر
crowd *n*	قەرەباڵغی
direction *n*	ئاڕاستە
flight *n*	سەفەری فرۆکە
get lost	بزر بە ، ونبە
go off *v*	دەست هەڵدەگرێت
haircut *n*	سەرتاشین
hairdresser('s) *n*	سەرتاش
in front of *prep*	لەبەردەم
inside prep	لەناو
jewellry *n*	خشڵ و زێڕ
kiss *v*	ماچ دەکات
local (person) *n*	ناوخۆیی

English	کوردی
look after *v*	چاودێری دەکات
on your own	بەخۆت
outside *prep*	لەدەرەوە
own *adj*	خاوەن
police station *n*	فەرمانگەی پۆلیس
rest (=others) *n*	ئەوانی تر
shake hands	تۆقەکردن
travel agency *n*	ئاژانسی گەشتیاری
visitor *n*	میوان
Lesson 3	**وانەی 3**
bossy *adj*	وەستایانی
interested *adj*	حەزکردن
interview *n,v*	چاوپێکەوتن
notice *v*	سەرنج
rude *adj*	بەرەقی مامەڵەکردن
stupid *adj*	گێژ ، گەمژە
Lesson 4	**وانەی 4**
able to *v*	دەتوانی
associate *v*	پەیوەندیدار
candle *n*	مۆم
church *n*	کڵێسا
correctly *adj*	بەتەواوی
fireworks *n*	یاری ئاگرین
grammatically *adv*	لەرووی رێزمانەوە
grape *n*	ترێ
greetings cards *n*	کارتی سلاَو و پیرۆزبایی
light *v*	روناککردنەوە
New Year's Eve	شەوی سەری ساڵ
noodles *n*	بێ گرێ
properly *adj*	بەشێوەیەکی راست
soup *n*	شۆربە– مەرەگە
start *n*	دەستپێکردن
throw *n*	هاویشتن
traditional *adj*	کەلتوری/ باو
wave *n*	شەپۆل
wish *n*	هیوا, خۆزگە

English	کوردی
Review	**پێداچونەوە**
celebration *n*	ئاهەنگ گێڕان
Christmas	جەژنی لە دایك بوونی مەسیح
failure *n*	شکستی/ سەرنەکەوتن
sign *n*	نیشانە
Unit 3 Past Times	**یەکەی 3 کاتی رابردوو**
Lesson 1	**وانەی 1**
anniversary *n*	ساڵیاد
baker's *n*	نانەوا
ball –point pen *n*	پێنوسی وشك
cathedral *n*	کڵێسا
cross *v*	پەڕینەوە
description *n*	وەسف کردن
design *v*	نەخشەکێشان
flame *n*	کڵپە / گڕ
goods *n*	شت و مەك /کەل و پەل
including *prep*	دەگرێتەخۆ
inflammable *adj*	ئاگر گر
marry *v*	شوودەکات
nightclothes *n*	جلی شەو
on fire	لەسەرئاگر
photograph *n*	وێنە
print *v*	چاپ
reach *v*	گەیشتن
statue *n*	پەیکەر
under control	لەژێر کۆنترۆل
Lesson 2	**وانەی 2**
architect	ئەندازیاری بیناسازی
bum down *v*	دەسوتێنێ
dome *n*	گومەز
exhausted *adj*	زۆر ماندوو , شەکەت
exhibition *n*	پێشانگا
guys (=people) *n*	گەنجان
lazy *adj*	تەمبەڵ
millennium *n*	ساڵی هەزارە
monument *n*	پەیکەری یادگاری
original *adj*	ئەسڵی

English	کوردی
present *adj*	ئێستاکە
roof *n*	بان
step *n*	هەنگاو
surf the internet	گەڕان لە ئینترنێت
thatched *adj*	حەسیر, بانی خانووی پێدادەپۆشرێ
whisper *v*	چرپە دەکات
Lesson 3	**وانەی 3**
boat *n*	بەلەم
cruise *n*	پاپۆڕ , کەشتی دەریایی
cry *v*	دەگری
emergency *n*	ئێمرجنسی , کتوپڕ
fall off *n*	بەربوونەوە
land *n*	زەوی
lifebelt *n*	قایشی سەلامەتی
overboard *adj*	لەسەرپشتی
pass *v*	دەپەڕێتەوە
point *v*	دەستنیشان دەکات
pull *v*	ڕاکێشە
rescue *v*	دەرباز دەکات
ride *n*	گەیاندن
rock *n*	بەرد
rocket *n*	مووشەك
sail *v*	گەشتی دەریا
shiver *v*	دەلەرزێت
speedboat *n*	بەلەمی خێرا
sun *n*	ڕۆژ ,خۆر
terrific *n*	زۆرباش
transport *n*	گواستنەوە
Lesson 4	**وانەی 4**
acting company *n*	کۆمپانیایی نواندن
association *n*	کۆمەڵ
bestseller *n*	پرفرۆشترین
career *n*	پیشە
category *n*	بەش – گروپ
century *n*	سەدە
collect *v*	کۆدەکاتەوە

English	کوردی
continue *v*	بەردەوام دەبێ
death *n*	مردن
extremely *adv*	ئێجگار زۆر
fame *n*	ناوبانگ
fortune *n*	سەرمایە
major *adj*	گەورە
mind *n*	بیر، هزر
move *v*	دەجووڵێ
novel *n*	ڕۆمان
novelist *n*	ڕۆماننووس
occupation *n*	پیشە
part-owner *n*	خاوەنی بەشێك
play *n*	شانۆگەری
playwright *n*	شانۆنوس
poem *n*	هۆنراوە
publish *v*	بلاّودەکاتەوە
several *det*	هەندێك
story *n*	چیرۆك
tragedy *n*	تراژیدی
wife-wives *n*	ژن– هاوسەر
Review	**پێداچونەوە**
bright *adj*	گەش – ڕوناك
float *v*	سەرئاودەکەوێ
flying saucer *n*	دەفری فڕیوو
kidnap *v*	فڕاندن
Unit 4 The Documentary	**یەکەی** 4 **بەڵگەنامەیی**
Lesson 1	**وانەی** 1
act *v*	نواندن
appear *v*	بەدیاردەکەوێت
lunchtime *n*	کاتی نانی نیوەڕۆ
presenter *n*	پێشکەشکار
quiz *n*	کورتە تاقیکردنەوە
recording *n*	تۆمارکردن
rehearsal *n*	ڕاهێنان ، پرۆڤە
rehearse *v*	گێڕانەوە
shoot *v*	تەقەدەکات
silence *n*	بێدەنگی

English	کوردی
studio *n*	ستودیۆ
surprise *n*	سەرسوڕمان
Lesson 2	**وانەی** 2
episode *n*	ئەڵقە ، زنجیرەی فیلم
free *adj*	سەربەست ، ئازاد
in time	لەکاتی دیارکراو
website *n*	ماڵپەڕ
Lesson 3	**وانەی** 3
adverb *n*	ئاوەڵکار
afraid (=sorry) *adj*	بەداخەوە
angrily *adv*	بەتوڕەیی
body *n*	لەش ,جەستە
bossily *adv*	وەستایانە
broadcast *v*	پەخش دەکات
character *n*	کارەکتەر,کەسایەتی
comfortably *adv*	بە ئاسانی
happily *adv*	بە شادییەوە, بەخۆشحاڵییەوە
loudly *adv*	بەدەنگێکی بەرز
manner *adj*	ڕەوشت
nervously *adv*	بەتووڕەیی
normal *adj*	ئاسایی
normally *adv*	بە ئاسایی
ourselves *porn*	بەخۆمان
perfectly *adv*	بە تەواوی
politely *adv*	بەڕێزەوە
prepare *v*	ئامادەی دەکات
proper *adj*	گونجاو
quietly *adv*	بەهێمنی
relaxed *adj*	هێور ، هێمن
rudely *adv*	بەتوندی,ناپوخت
sadly *adv*	بە دڵتەنگیەوە
Lesson 4	**وانەی** 4
album *n*	ئالبوم
apartment (Am E) *n*	شوقە
backwards *adj*	بۆ دواوە
career *n*	پیشە

English	کوردی
childhood *n*	تەمەنی منداڵێتی
copy *v*	کۆپی
drugstore (Am E) *n*	دەرمانخانە
flat *n*	شوقە
garbage (Am E) *n*	زبڵ
hungrily *adj*	بە برسێتی
illness *n*	نەخۆشی
keyboard *n*	کیبۆرد
life / lives *n*	ژیان
local *adj*	ناوخۆیی
market *n*	بازاڕ
nurse *n*	پەرستیار / سستەر
pants (Am E) *n*	پانتۆڵ
railroad (Am E)*n*	هێڵی ئاسنین
seem *v*	وادیارە
series *n*	زنجیرە
serious *n*	بەڕاستی
setting n	ئامادەکردن
sneakers (Am E)*n*	کالە
take place	روودان
thirstily *adj*	تێنوو
Review	**پێداچوونەوە**
beautifully *adj*	بەجوانی
forecast *n*	خەملاًندن
secret *n*	نهێنی
Unit 5 Communication	**یەکەی 5 پەیوەندی کردن**
Lesson 1	**وانەی 1**
arrangement *n*	رێکخستن
arts and crafts *n*	هونەر و توانا
canal *n*	کەناڵ
commercial *n*	بازرگانی
dozen *n*	دەرزەن
filming *n*	وێنەگرتن
natural history *n*	مێژووی سروشتی
opera *n*	ئۆپێرا
paradise *n*	بەهەشت
perfect *adj*	تەواو
phantom *n*	تارمایی

English	کوردی
poster *n*	پۆستەر
second-hand *adj*	بەکارهاتوو
underground *n*	لەژێر زەوی
Lesson 2	**وانەی 2**
across *prep*	بەنێو
catch (catch a bus) *v*	پێڕاگەیشتن
comer *n*	کوچە , سوچ
far *adv*	دوور
on the phone	لەسەر تەلەفۆن
policewomen *n*	پۆلیسی ئافرەت
round *prep*	لەدەوری
through *prep*	بەنێو
Lesson 3	**وانەی 3**
fried egg *n*	هێلکەی برژاو
garlic *n*	سیر
honestly *adj*	بەدروستی
hopeless *adj*	بێ ئومێد
meat *n*	گۆشت
mixed salad *n*	زەلاًتەی تێکەڵ
mushroom *n*	کوارگ ,قارچك
olive *n*	زیتون
onion *n*	پیاز
order (order a meal) *v*	داواکردنی خواردن
pepper *n*	بیبەر
pineapple *n*	ئەنەناس
spinach *n*	سپێناغ
vegetarian *n*	رووەکی
Lesson 4	**وانەی 4**
change *n*	گۆڕان
definition *n*	پێناسە
deliver *v*	وەردەگرێت , وەرگرتن
editor *n*	نووسەر (گۆڤار , رۆژنامە)
electronic *adj*	ئەلیکترۆنی
future *n*	دوارۆژ
printer *n*	چاپکەر
printing *n*	چاپکردن

English	کوردی
produce *v*	بەرهەم دەهێنێت
reader *n*	خوێنەر
secret *n*	نهێنی
spelling *n*	ڕێنووس
surprise *v*	سەرسام دەبێ
textbook *n*	کتێبی خوێندن
typewriter *n*	ئامێری چاپکردن
Review	**پێداچوونەوە**
broadcasting service *n*	خزمەتگوزاری پەخش کردن
inventor *n*	داهێنەر
pea *n*	پاقلەمەنی
play back *v*	دووبارە لێی دەداتەوە
steak *n*	ستیك/ پارچەگۆشت
transmission *n*	گواستنەوە
transmit *n*	بلاّوکردنەوە
video recorder *n*	ئامێری ڤیدیۆ
Unit 6 24-Hour City	**یەکەی** 6 **شاری** 24 **کاتژمێری**
Lesson 1	**وانەی** 1
cow *n*	چێل ,مانگا
deer *n*	ئاسك ,مامز
duck *n*	مراوی
farm *n*	کێڵگە
film *v*	فیلم
goat *n*	بزن
open space *n*	ناوچەیەکی کراوە
sheep *n*	مەڕ
squirrel *n*	سمۆرە
work out	چۆنیەتی
(work out how to...) *v*	چارەسەرکردن
Lesson 2	**وانەی** 2
abroad *adv*	هەندەران , دەرەوەی ولاّت
engine *n*	ئامێر
in fact	لە ڕاستیدا
line (railway line) *n*	هێڵ
scary *adj*	بەترس
simulator *n*	هاوشێوە
timetable *n*	خشتەی کات

English	کوردی
tube(=underground) *n*	بۆری
Lesson 3	**وانەی** 3
channel(TV channel) *n*	کەناڵ
crowded *adj*	قەرەباڵغ
excellent TS *adj*	زۆر باش
goal TS *n*	گۆڵ
introduce *v*	دەناسێنێ
musical *n*	مۆسیقی
queue *n*	سەرە, نۆرە
rest *v*	پشوودەدات
satellite TV *n*	سەتەلایت
sight *n*	دیمەن
Lesson 4	**وانەی** 4
angel TS *n*	پەری
border *n*	سنوور
create *v*	دروست دەکات
falls *n*	کەوتن
ferry boat *n*	پاپۆڕ
half-way *adj*	نیوەی ڕێگا
harbour *n*	مینا
liberty *n*	سەربەخۆیی
lift *n*	هەڵگرتن
right-hand *adj*	دەستی ڕاست
side *n*	لا
slow down TS *v*	لەسەرخۆبە
statue *n*	پەیکەر
steep *adj*	لێژ , سەربەرەوخوار
super *adj*	نایاب
topic *n*	سەردێر , بابەت
world-famous *adj*	ناوبانگی جیهانی
Review	**پێداچوونەوە**
hero *n*	قارەمان , پاڵەوان
indoor *adj*	لەژوورەوە
model *n*	مۆدێل
ordinary *adj*	ئاسایی
past *n*	ڕابردوو
present(=now) *n*	ئێستا

WORD LIST

English	کوردی
screen *n*	شاشه
spirit *n*	روح
Unit 7 YTV Magazine	**یەکەی 7 گۆڤاری YTV**
Lesson 1	**وانەی 1**
pack *v*	بارگەتێنان
go cycling *v*	چوون بۆ پایسکل هاژووشتن
journalist *n*	ڕۆژنامەوان
pilot *n*	فڕۆکەوان
tourist guide *n*	ڕێبەری گەشتیاری
Lesson 2	**وانەی 2**
attract *v*	سەرنجی ڕادەکێشیٚ
clean up *v*	خاوێن دەکاتەوە
destroy *v*	تێکدەدات
each *porn*	هەریەك
environment *n*	ژینگە
litter *n*	پاشماوە
make sure *v*	بێگومان بە
mess *n*	شێواو
practical *adj*	کردەنی
replace *v*	جێی دەگرێتەوە
respect *v*	ڕێزی لێ دەنێت
responsibility *n*	بەرپرسیارێتی
rubbish *n*	زبڵ
site *n*	شوێن
solution *n*	چارەسەر
take place *v*	ڕوودەدات
wildlife *n*	ژیانی کێوی
wrapper *n*	داپۆشین
Lesson 3	**وانەی 3**
photo *n*	وێنە
theatre *n*	شانۆ
Lesson 4	**وانەی 4**
alone *adj*	بەتەنیا
bamboo *n*	قامیش
calf *n*	گوێلك

English	کوردی
communication *n*	گفتوگۆکردن
compete *v*	پێشبڕکێ دەکات
cry *n*	گریان
danger *n*	ترسناك ,مەترسی
fewer *adj*	کەمتر
go down *v*	دەڕواتە خوارەوە
herd *n*	مێگەڵ
horn *n*	هۆرن
hunt *v*	ڕاودەکات
jaguar *n*	پڵنگی بەڵەکی ئەمریکی
length *n*	درێژی
poacher *n*	دز
protect *n*	پاراستن
recently *adv*	بەم زوانە
reserve *n*	تەرخان کراو
rhino *n*	یەك قۆچ (کەرکەدەن)
roar TS *n*	نەڕەی شێر
species *n*	توخم , ڕەگەز
square *adj*	چوارگۆشە
threaten *v*	هەڕشەدەکات
wide *adj*	فراوان
Zimbabwe	زیمبابۆی
Review	**پێداچوونەوە**
desert *n*	بیابان
detective *n*	ئەفسەری لێکۆڵینەوە
forecast *n*	پێشبینی کردن
heat *n*	گەرمی
information *n*	زانیاری
rainbow *n*	پەلکەزێڕینە
rise *n*	ڕۆژهەڵاتن
sunlight *n*	ڕووناکی خۆر